REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette. [With Supplement.

No. 8,142.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. H. GAVIN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	March 1875.	Leaves Galle	March 1875.
,, Carwar	15	,, Negapatam	26
,, Mangalore	16	,, Sandra	28
,, Cannanore	17	,, Coconada	30
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Vizagapatam	31
,, Calicut	18	,, Bimlipatam	31
,, Beypore	18		April
,, Cochin	19	,, Calingapatam	1
,, Alleppy	19	,, Gopalpore	1
,, Tuticorin	21	,, False Point	2
,, Colombo	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

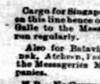
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamer every week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1875.	Leave BUSHIRE	March 1875.
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Fao	31
			April 1875
,, Muscat	19	,, Bushire	1
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Lingah	7
,, Lingah	23	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Baharein	24	,, Jask	10
,, Bushire	25	,, Gwadur	1
,, Fao	27	,, Muscat	16
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 170 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. SMITH, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagherree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim)and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DORAY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 13th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapo e.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 20th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	Trinidad, Victoria, Wilson Boat.
Suez	36	23	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half the fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"ITALIA" to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SICILIA," to sail about the middle of APRIL, 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All the vessels of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 8 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave Positively last week in March, full or not.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. HOBSON, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Jonas Hutton & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a fashionable cuddy for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

mbay 2nd February 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. TIMOR, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. WYCLIFFE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, with general Cargo, having experienced a severe gale in the Channel had to put into Plymouth for repair the cost of which will form an average claim on the interests concerned. Consignees are therefore informed that an average Bond must be signed by them before getting delivery of their Goods and a deposit of 1 per cent. on the value of their cargo lodged with.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 6th March 1875.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

HAS now arrived and is being bottled. Judges extol it as equalling if not surpassing former importations.

Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	800	15th	Southampton.
THEREAN	A. H. Johnson	2569	400	22d	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	29th	Southampton.
				April.	
KASHGAR	O. J. Babot	2009	450	5th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Bennoldson	2984	450	12th	Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. HASELWOOD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not offered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
To Liverpool	500	...	300
Malta	400	...	250
Suez	300	...	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 ,,	about 7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 ,,	,, 20th ,,
NAVARINO	3,356 ,,	,, 30th ,,

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 12th and 26th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,200,	200,	on 20th March 1875.
Steamer MEMFI,	1,680,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer FOLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,136,	400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£35 0	£22 0	£14-0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," Jons G. BELL Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,725 T nett Register, 200 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power. Effective, will sail in April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Tr de between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the VENTILATION, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, thereof re, can be opened in all weathers; her sidewalks are fitted for two passengers only, except a few in ger ones f r families, which are specially fitted with w. c's, &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent Bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c; but exclusive of wines, beer, or spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows:—

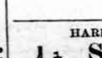
Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	300
Ayahs and Native Men	200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dharumtur	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	8 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Carriages	,, 4 0
3rd ,,	,, 1 8	Dogs	,, 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownugur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

MR. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

(J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

H. S. P. & Co.—110 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex Mario Alfred.

MENESSE & Co.

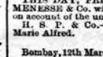
Bombay, 12th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 13th proximo.)



THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,939 Tons, Captain J. BROWN, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fit d with very appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Surgeon is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez £80
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

LAHORE GRAND ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP.

TICKETS—10 RUPEES.

The Winner to take half:—

2nd Horse	5-16
3rd ,,	3-16

To close the day before the Race.

The result of Drawing will be published in the Indian Newspapers, Application and Remittance to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Lahore.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of June 1873, and made between MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE HUSHBAW of the one part, and Messrs. DW RKADASS YUSSONJEE and KESSOWJEE NAIK of the other part, will be put up to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of March next, by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, on the premises, the undermentioned property. For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Meherjee, Johnston and Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, at any time previous to the sale

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

March 1875.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 1684 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13, with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, out-houses and a stable standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Khetwady back road, outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by property of Dadabhoy Sorabjee Vaswalla on or towards the north by the house of Jehangeerjee Dadabhoy and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady back road or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 4, and also all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13, with the messuage, tenement, or stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the New Town, on the east side of a public lane leading from Khetwady back road, to the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east and south s des by the property of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Alpaiwalla, on or towards the west by the said public passage, and on or towards the north by the property of Jeewanjee Dadabhoy, and which said stables are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 63.

LADIES' SHOES.

(Continued from Wednesday's Paper.)

NO. 3870, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, High laced, Ribbon Bows, Military Heels. Rs. 20

NO. 3797, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Beaded Fronts, Military Heels. Rs. 15

NO. 3873, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Large Satin Rosettes, Steel Buckles, Military Heels Rs. 12-8

NO. 3860, BLACK GLACE SHOES, KID Fronts, Cloth sides and back, to tie, Military Heels. Rs. 12-8.

NO. 3859, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Beaded Fronts, Military Heels. Rs. 12-8

NO. 3863, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Small Satin Rosettes, Beaded Fronts, Military Heels. Rs. 11-8

NO. 3862, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Plain, to tie, Military Heels. Rs. 10-8

NO. 3796, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Large Ruche Rosettes, Military Heels. Rs. 10-8

NO. 3804, BLACK GLACE KID SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Military Heels. Rs. 8-8.

NO. 3802, PATENT LEATHER SHOES, Satin Bows, Gilt Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 9-8

NO. 3803, PATENT LEATHER SHOES, to fasten with Strap and Jet Buckle, High Heels. Rs. 10-8

NO. 3803, BRONZE LEATHER SHOES, Bound coloured Ribbon and Bows to match, High Heels Rs. 7-8

NO. 3776, BRONZE LEATHER SHOES, Silk Ruche Bow, High Heels. Rs. 10-8

NO. 3804, BRONZE LEATHER SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Gilt Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 9-8

NO. 3860, BRONZE KID SHOES, various coloured Rosettes, bound with Ribbon, High Heels. Rs. 12-8

NO. 3872, BRONZE KID SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Gilt Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 12-8

NO. 3797, BRONZE KID SHOES, Satin Rosettes of two colours, Beaded Fronts, High Heels. Rs. 15

NO. 3867, BLACK VELVET SHOES, white Satin and Black Velvet Bows, Gilt Buckles, High Heels Rs. 30

NO. 3872, BLACK SATIN SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Steel Buckles. Rs. 22-8

NO. 3867, BLACK SATIN SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Gilt Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 13-8.

NO. 3869, BLACK QUILTED SATIN SHOES, Satin Rosettes, Jet Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 15.

NO. 3869, WHITE SATIN SHOES, Large Satin Rosettes, Pearl Buckle, High Heels. Rs. 25

NO. 3864, ROSE DE, THE CORDED SILK SHOES, Large Rosettes, Gilt Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 15

NO. 3864, PINK & PALE BLUE CORDED SILK SHOES, Large Rosettes, Gilt Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 15

NO. 3863, DRAB SATIN SHOES, Self and Fancy Coloured Bows, Gilt Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 13-8

NO. 3869, WHITE SATIN SHOES, Large Rosettes, Pearl Buckles, High Heels. Rs. 12-8

NO. 3859, SCARLET MOROCCO SLIPPERS, Fancy Rosettes, High Heels, no backs. Rs. 10-8

NO. 3865, BLACK GLACE KID SLIPPERS, Scrapp d fronts. Rs. 7-8

NO. 3862, BLACK GLACE KID SLIPPERS, Coloured Emb.oidered Front, bound coloured Ribbon. Rs. 7-8

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FO READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On account of the GREAT SUCCESS and CROWDED HOUSES the EXHIBITION will CONTINUE TWO NIGHTS MORE, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 12th, and 13th March 1875. Also SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Beautiful Glass Cases of Works of Art and an extra number of prizes will be given away at each exhibition.

Admission, Time and Trams as usual.

W. CROPLEY.

N. B.—On account of the Great Crowd there will be a separate entrance for Ladies and those accompanying them.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited. NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per Share, out of the profits realised by the Company during the half year ending 31st December 1874, will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th April next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to the persons whose names shall on the 16th day of April next be standing on the Register of Shareholders and on production of their Share Certificates.

Holders of Receipts for Calls paid in respect of the Second Issue of 300 Shares of the Company who have not exchanged their Receipts for Shares have their attention drawn to the following Clause of the Advertisement appearing in the local papers on and subsequent to the 30th September 1874:—

"Holders of Receipts, until they have exchanged them for Share Certificates, shall not be entitled to vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, nor shall they be recognised as Shareholders having an interest in the concerns of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent,

No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, March 10, 1875.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited. NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per Share, out of the profits realised by the Company during the half year ending 31st December 1874, will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th April next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to the persons whose names shall on the 16th day of April next be standing on the Register of Shareholders and on production of their Share Certificates.

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"Holders of Receipts, until they have exchanged them for Share Certificates, shall not be entitled to vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, nor shall they be recognised as Shareholders having an interest in the concerns of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent,

No. 34 Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, March 10, 1875.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th to 30th PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 1,110 lineal yards of CAST IRON PALISADE FENCE at the site of the Company's New Locomotive Works, Parell.

Patterns, Conditions and Specification may be seen at my Office, on and after the 13th instant.

Tenders addressed to the Acting Agent, endorsed "Tender for Iron Palisade Fence," will be received at his Office, up till noon of the 17th instant.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th March 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 493 of 1874.

MUNSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, Hindoo inhabitant, an Attorney, Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, carrying on business as Attorney in Apollo Street, No. 15, in Fort, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUMJEE, Hindoo inhabitant residing in house No.—, Wittlebaj Vaswalla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for a sale of immoveable property issued on the 19th day of February 1875 in the above suit) will be put up for sale by public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On MONDAY the 12th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Wittalwady Street, on northen side thereof, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the city of Bombay, and owned by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 86, and bounded on the east by a house of Gomtibai widow, on the west by a house of Thacker Ruttonsey Laljee, on the north by a house belonging to the Defendant, and on the south by the Wittalwady street, aforesaid and occupied by the tenants of the Defendant.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the same day at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with a dwelling house, standing thereon, situate in Telwady Lane, on the southern side thereof, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the city of Bombay aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 95, and bounded on the east by a house of Gomtibai widow, on the west by a house of Thacker Ruttonsey Laljee, on the north by Telwady Lane and on the south by the property herein firstly described belonging to the said Defendant, which house is also in the occupation of the tenants of the said Defendant. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two Thousand One Hundred and Nineteen, annas Twelve and pies Two for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees Four Hundred and Fourteen and annas Five for costs with said debt, interest and cost amounting in the whole to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty Four, annas One and pies Two, and further simple interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and interest of the said defendant, in the above specified property.

25 per cent., deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

N. DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 11th March 1875.

Mr. MUNSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI,
Attorney for Self.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom, Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica, Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy.) Gi ger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries. Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH MARCH 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull with unchanged prices on the spot, but arrivals were 1/16d. to ⅛d. easier. This morning, however, with comparatively smaller receipts at the American ports, the tone at the opening was steady, probable sales 12,000 bales. The imports were 35,000 bales, making 84,000 bales for three days, and it is to this cause in all probability that the continued quietness is due. The American figures to date, now show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Wednesdays' receipts.....	9,000	15,000	7,000
" Exports to U.K.	3,000	3,000	.....
Five days' receipts	43,000	56,000	49,000
" Exports to U K	22,000	34,000	33,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,119,000	3,206,000	2,843,000
" Exports to U.K.	1,574,000	1,725,000	1,176,000

Coffee is reported firm at a partial advance of 6d. per cwt; other articles of General Produce are unchanged.

From private sources we learn that at the East India Wool auctions in Liverpool, about 8,200 bales will be offered and that prices are unaltered,

Consols this morning have declined to 93; French Rentes are at 103.

Bar Silver in London has fallen suddenly ¼d. per oz., the quotation now being 57d., or equivalent to about 1s. 9d. ⅛ per rupee. This movement may safely be interpreted as indicating a further amount of German Government Silver having been placed on the London Market, the bulk of which will necessarily find its way to India, either through Agents of the German Government or on private account. In either case the effect will be the same, viz., to further depress rates of STERLING EXCHANGE, and that we should see great dulness here to-day was only what was to be expected Sellers of bills have shown a marked indisposition to do business even at the decline of 1-32d., from yesterday's quotations, and a feeling of uncertainty prevails which, as likely as not, may result in a further fall to-morrow. We have now unquestionably touched a very low level considering the time of year, and there is consequently the less room for a continuance of the decline, but the position is so exceptional that any attempt to estimate the ultimate value of the rupee is necessarily unreliable in the absence of something like definite information as to the extent of the supplies of Silver. Each shipment has been accompanied by reports that it was to be the last for the season until no dependence whatever can be placed on such advices, and now nothing short of a definite announcement direct from the German Government would be received with any degree of reliance.

To-days quotation are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 10d per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight ...1s 10 ⅝-8 15-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight.....	1s. 10 3-8d. "
Documents	3 months' sight,...	1s. 10 13-32d. "

On Calcutta there is no change to notice. GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak :—Fours Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half Rs. 103⅛; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

The SHARE Market is depressed, and a further decline must be quoted in all the leading shares. Bank of Bombay have declined to 41 per cent. premium ; Colaba Land Company to Rs. 1,210 ; Mazagons to Rs. 1,150 ; and Spinning Companies throughout are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share lower.

For COTTON the enquiry to-day has been very limited, and for everything except Ginned Broach, which is still kept up by purchases on account of first sellers, prices are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. The receipts yesterday were 7,473 bales making 36,800 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £2-5-0 by Steamers and £2-2-6 to £2-7-6 by sailing vessels, very few engagements being made.

PIECE GOODS show no improvement whatever, on the contrary for the leading descriptions a partial decline of a half to one anna per piece has been established.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value pah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	400	all	20p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	74p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	705
5,250	1,000	all	6p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	560
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Comp. & Shanghai Banl	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
60,000	250	125	5p.ct.	National Bank of Indi	116
60,000	250	all	12 6d.	Oriental Bank	675

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,650
200	2 000	1,450	50 dc.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	725
100	50	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	600
250	1,000	200	dc.	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
1,000	1,000	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	625
155	500	all	60p.c.	Bombay Company [New] .	345
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,450
100	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,000	all	175p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	150
500	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
500	250	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,030
150	500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,000
200	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	445
2125	400	85	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	4.0
2,500	500	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co.,L	1,750
650	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,575
250	5 0	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	550
400	5 0	150	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	525
150	850	all	12p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

Par share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	5,500	all	200	Allience Spinning	3,000
300	2,000	500	...	Shownagur M. & P. C.	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,140 ex
2a 0	150	110	10	Broach Mills.....	220
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,019
2,5 0	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning....	1,485
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,140
1,000	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,175
.....	200	1,250	15p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,225
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,150
1,000	1,250	all	Nil	Manockjee Petit's.....	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,240
1,000	1,000	all	270 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,235
4,000	5 8	all	65	Oriental	750
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	725
10	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,120 ex
500	1,000	250	31 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270 *

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£4	219 8 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£10	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£10	21 13 9	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	14 0 0	do.	G. I. P. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£10	10 15 0	do.	Do. New £10 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,210
7,500	100	all	...	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	120
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,150
15,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	275

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN S.S. ASSISIA, Captain Boselli, left A den for Bombay on Tuesday the 9th instant at 2 A.M.

THE SHIP NORTHUMBERLAND, 745 tons, Captain J. Sandrais, will sail to-day, in ballast, for Moulmein.

THE BRIG HAMEE BUX, 131 tons, Macoda, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calicut, (January 19th), with a cargo of timber.

THE S.S. COCKBURN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general general cargo and two hundred and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from H. Coast and Karrachee (March 8th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Sinclair and two hundred and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. TIMOR, 1,441 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 10 h instant from Liverpool, (February 7th), calling at Port Said and SUEZ, via the SUEZ Canal, with the following passengers :—Dr. Bland and two deck passengers, and the following cargo :—56 packages twist, 1,104 packages piece goods, 15,599 packages iron hoops, 915 packages soap, 10 cases tin plates, 11 cases hams, 9 cases confectionery, 1 case oil, 12 cases tobacco, 37 packages colour, 45 iron-plates, 4 cases thread, 103 cases bottles, 1 case spirits, 75 cases copper, 21 packages paper, 15 casks disinfecting powder ; 4 cases wine, 20 iron chests, 1,000 planks, 3 cases varnish, 5 cases glassware, 311 cases stout, and 2,958 bundles and 14,967 bar iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain D. Renoldson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China, &c., with the China mail, and the following passengers :—Mr. FitzGerald, Mr. Jairazbhoy, Mr. Tarmahomed, Mr. E. Pathockbhoy, Colonel Luna and servant, Mr. Bodgers and servant. She brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong—5 cases specie, 259 packages silk, 26 cases tea, 43 cases silk piece goods, 64 cases bangles, 116 packages umbrellas, 5 cases false pearls, 7 bundles wax, 5 boxes brass leaves, 4 cases white copper, 111 boxes preserves, 1 case glass beads, 1 box fire crackers, 12 packages sundries, 92 packages mattings, 4 boxes mussal, 425 packages sugar candy, 10 bottles quicksilver, 5 boxes arsenic, 68 cases cinnamon, 527 packages China ware, 2 boxes cigars, 16 boxes vermillion, 312 packages earthenware, and 4 boxes cinnamon oil. From Singapore—12 packages lac, 134 packages nutmegs, 63 baskets gamboier, 3 packages mace, silk 12 packages, 113 packages dammer, 50 packages sandalwood, 13 packages cane, 130 packages benzoin, 30 packages ivory, 5 cases brass camphor, 140 alabatin, 100 bags black pepper 34 bags betelnuts, 1 box silver ware, 779 bundles and 39 pieces wood, and 2 cases cigars. From Penang—300 alabatin, 213 bags betelnuts and 9 packages nutmegs.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Hamee Bux	Macoda	Calicut, Jan 19.
11	Timor (s)	Brown	Liverpool, Feb 7.
	Theran (s)	Johnson	Suez, 26.
	Hydaspes (s)	Renoldson ...	Shanghai, Feb 12.
	India (s)	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, Mar 8.

DEPARTURES

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Falmouth.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Cutch.

The Ship Northumberland, Sandrais, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Asia, to Coast & Calcutta.
Steamer Thorer Helsing, to Havre.
Steamer Royal Welsh, to Havre.
Ship Keer Malo, to Falmouth.
Ship Walmer Castle, to Havre.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

7 Pshiwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Feb. 3 Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
4 Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
9 William D. Seed, ship, Proctor, from Shields.
10 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Fertin.
16 Godavery, ss, Mortimard, from Mauritius.
18 Avon, H. M., ss, Powlett, from Hongkong.
20 Semper, ss, Wilkinson, from Newcastle.
20 Coomada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
20 Gorm, ss, Tuke, from Cardiff.
23 Ellerslie, ship, Peters, from Liverpool.
23 D Befrees F. O. boat, Gualac, from Saigon.
22 India P. T., ss, Sousa, from Zanzibar.
24 Liverno, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
24 Horsegoarde, ss, Hill from Port Said.
25 Indus, ss, Anderson from London.
25 Emiliano, ss, Mendezon, from Liverpool.
25 Democrat, ss, White, from Cardiff.
25 Asia, ss, Crocco, from Bombay.
25 Atalanta, ss, Severon, from Newcastle.
25 Tiara, ss, Bethell, from Bombay.
26 Colombo, ss, Buriitt, from Calcutta.
26 United Service, ss, Wilson, from Sunderland.
26 Clarment, ss, Peace, from Newcastle.
26 Java, ss, Godlards, from Newdeep.
26 America, ss, Wetterind, from Batavia.
27 America, ss, Wetterind, to Marseilles.
27 Mongolia, ss Coleman, to Suez.
28 Pelho, ss, Mellizo, to China.
Mar. 1 Godavery, ss Mortimard, to Mauritius.
1 Zambezi, ss, Cates, to Suez.
2 Leon, ss, Bolligni, to Liverpool.
2 Olympia, ss, Poulson, to China.
3 Democrat, ss, White, to Colombo.
3 Vulture H. M. G. boat, Brooks, to Zanzibar.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
Ellerslie, ship, Peters, from Liverpool,
Atalantic, ss, Swerson, from Newcastle.
United Service, ss, Wilson, from Sunderland.
Clarment, ss, Peace, from Newcastle.
Zaroo, P. G. boat, Silva, from Mozambique.
Oroonera, ss, Heeckt, from Sunde land.
Nusser Islam, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Macalan.

DEPARTURES.

Feby. 24 Livorno, ss, Crucia i, to Marseilles.
24 Horsegoards, ss, Hill, to Rangoon.
25 Early Morn, ship, Jones, to Rangoon.
25 Avon H. M., ss, Powlet , to England.
25 E mper, ss, Wilkinson, to Rangoon.
25 Indus, P. T., ss, Sousa, to Lisbon.
25 Indus, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
25 Emiliano, ss, Mendezon, to Manila.
26 William D. Seed, ship, Proctor, to Rangoon.
26 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, to Scootra
26 Coconada, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
26 D Befrees F. O. boat, Gualac, to Cherberg.
26 Tiara, ss, Bethell, to Liverpool.
26 Colombo, ss, Burkitt, to London.
27 Gorm, ss, Tuke, to Rangoon.
27 Asia, ss, Crocco, to Genova
27 Java, ss, Gollards, to Batavia.
27 America, ss, Wetterind, to Marseilles.
27 Mongolia, ss Coleman, to Suez.
28 Pelho, ss, Mellizo, to China.
Mar. 1 Godavery, ss Mortimard, to Mauritius.
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2 Leon, ss, Bolligni, to Liverpool.
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VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
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Oroonera, ss, Heeckt, from Sunde land.
Nusser Islam, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Macalan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Hahneman, 85 cwts. coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha & Co.
Clydesdale, 111 bales cotton, Vulubdass Mancbund.
Berengaria, 5 0 bal s cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Prince Frederick, 31 cwts hor s, Ally Mahom d Hassun ; 800 cwts myrabollans, and 1,350 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bal's cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Caledo i s, 60 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee ; 435 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 83 bales cotton, Narrandas Rajaram and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.
Exmore s, 101 bales wo l, Nursey Khutsow ; 73 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotto , 5 unchordass Varjeewandas ; 64 bales wo l, Burjeewal Yuse njee.
Stag s, 83 cwts nuxvomica, Jetha Farmhotum ; 337½ cwts, coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 80 bales wool, Cullianjee Goorabjee, 250 cwts hemp and 8 bales cotton, Nutboo Soondersjee ; 41 bales cotton, Rameshund Manockchund ; 7 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhunon Poonsee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass.
Acton s, 234 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Hindoo s, 405 cwts linseed, Shamjee Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co ; 111 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 5 0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Diadem s, 325 cwts banes, Natha Essa ; 100 cwts bones, Cadurbhoy Manunjee.
Hutton s, 600 cwts linseed, Canjee Purbut and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Steam, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Louisa, 9 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Mahamed.
Pomona s, 6 cases fish- aws, Mareally Nathoo ; 13 cases fishmaws & 15 bales skins, Mahamed Allana ; 67 cwts dry ginger, Veerchund Hemraj ; 129 cases oilbanum, Mooljeebhoy Jeeraz ; 3 bales skins, Mahomed Corjee ; 9 bales skins, W Nicol & Co.
Indus s, 16 bundles ivory, Hasunbhoy Thaver and Co ; 74 cwt ivory, Muhamcherali Dirdhunali, 94 bags coffee, P & O Co ; 1293 cwts coffee, Nurse Hafeer ; 50 bales cotton, Leone Jahier & Co ; 362 tubs tallow, P & O Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 35 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kinghton, 4,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Keer Malo, 1,000 bales cotton, and 16 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glendower, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Rialto, 1,250 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 456 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Thorer Helsing s, 250 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.
Celestial Empire, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Indus s, 400 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10

Blake, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, from leave, from England.
Fricker, Lieut, Bombay 86th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Leslie, Sub Lieut, Bombay 50th Regt, on duty, from Poona
Husiow, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 11.

Westropp, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Graham, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Short, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Aden.
Hewett, Colonel, Bombay 103rd Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Wyndham, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Bean, Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, from furlough, from England.
Dayrell, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, from leave, from England
Galloway, Major, Bombay 2n Belooch Regt, from furlough, from Singapore.
Cherry, Major, Madras 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Hogg, Captain, Bombay Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Jones, Lieut, Bombay 2nd, Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
Beresford, Major, Bombay 33rd Regt, on duty, to Deesa.
Gordon, Surgeon, Bombay Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt G C Bird, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipat on of the furlough wh ch will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.
Capt H J Bond, R E, Ex Engr, P W D, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on m dical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.
Capt H J Bond, R E, Ex Engr, P W D, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on m dical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency
Lieut C C Dyce, Bom B C, is al owed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from the 15th March next, under Rule XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—
Lieut Col A U H Finch, R E, Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 68 days, from the end of May next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—
2 Lieut. C. Leon, ss, Bolligni, to Liverpool.
2 Olympia, ss, Poulson, to China.
3 Democrat, ss, White, to Colombo.
3 Vulture H. M. G. boat, Brooks, to Zanzibar.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
Ellerslie, ship, Peters, from Liverpool,
Atalantic, ss, Swerson, from Newcastle.
United Service, ss, Wilson, from Sunderland.
Clarment, ss, Peace, from Newcastle.
Zaroo, P. G. boat, Silva, from Mozambique.
Oroonera, ss, Heeckt, from Sunde land.
Nusser Islam, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Macalan.

DEPARTURES.

Feby. 24 Livorno, ss, Crucia i, to Marseilles.
24 Horsegoards, ss, Hill, to Rangoon.
25 Early Morn, ship, Jones, to Rangoon.
25 Avon H. M., ss, Powlet , to England.
25 E mper, ss, Wilkinson, to Rangoon.
25 Indus, P. T., ss, Sousa, to Lisbon.
25 Indus, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
25 Emiliano, ss, Mendezon, to Manila.
26 William D. Seed, ship, Proctor, to Rangoon.
26 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, to Scootra
26 Coconada, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
26 D Befrees F. O. boat, Gualac, to Cherberg.
26 Tiara, ss, Bethell, to Liverpool.
26 Colombo, ss, Burkitt, to London.
27 Gorm, ss, Tuke, to Rangoon.
27 Asia, ss, Crocco, to Genova
27 Java, ss, Gollards, to Batavia.
27 America, ss, Wetterind, to Marseilles.
27 Mongolia, ss Coleman, to Suez.
28 Pelho, ss, Mellizo, to China.
Mar. 1 Godavery, ss Mortimard, to Mauritius.
1 Zambezi, ss, Cates, to Suez.
2 Leon, ss, Bolligni, to Liverpool.
2 Olympia, ss, Poulson, to China.
3 Democrat, ss, White, to Colombo.
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Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Macalan.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL.

1880 Hydaspes, Renuldson—P. & O. Co.
2234 Indus, Andrews—P. & O. Co.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

844 Pamona, Michigan—Walkart Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL

1065 Acton, Young—The Captain.
815 Caledonian, Hamilton—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1377 Diadem, Carpenter—J. Mackintosh & Co.
1122 Exmore, Holmon Mebsblock—Brown & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Steam Hobart & Co.
2502 Hindoo, Colsen—W. Nicol & Co.
1060 Marcia, Densdale—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
1005 Stag, Iliff—W. & A. Graham Co.
1180 Tiara, Bethel—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

926 Royal Welsh, Coats—W. Nicol & Co.
689 Thorer Helsing, Gotha—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1719 Gwalior, Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
1253 Golconda, Shadwell—P. & O. Co.
1203 Peru, Methven—P. & O. Co.

FOR REVAL.

692 Vindomora, Dryden—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1705 Asia, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR P. PULF VIA KURRACHEE.

863 Calcutta, J. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1235 Agra, J. E. Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
484 Columbian, Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
1018 Good Hope, Bainton—W. Nicol & Co.
916 Kate, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
1551 Kong Surre, Kubul—Steam Hobart & Co.
1027 Parana, Waring—Remington & Co.
874 Prince Salty Koff, Marsh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1717 Sceptre, Steele—W. Nicol & Co.
1441 Timor, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
805 Wycliffe, Fuller—N. Manuckjee & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—S.M. H. Ellias.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR MAURITIUS.

306 Marie Alfred, Leclerc—Hajee Adam Sedick.
330 St. Saliac, Dautre—H. A. Sedick.
1046 Water Witch, Nacoda—Virarim Ebram.

NOT FIXED.

488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cadoo.
209 Japan, Walsel—H. M. Sedick.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.
131 Mahmer Bux, Nacoda.
Sultana (s), Nacoda.
688 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.
311 Union, Ferron—Hajee Adam Sedick.
88 Vestal, Nacoda—Coka Nanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Survey.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner)—(Survey.)
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1016 Dalhousie, Warner—
2107 Magdala, Palmer—(R. N.)
300 May Frere, Guthrie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 11.

FOR LONDON.

Royal Welsh s, 20 cases window glass, Hasumally Lallmeya. Walmer Castle, 50 casks cement, Tyabally Byderally ; 14 bales paper, A M Surufally ; 12 bales straw boards, T Dawoodbh y ; 4 casks hardware, and 15 cases soap, Babboy Tyebally ; 40 casks whiting, Abbobally Noorbhoy.
Hindoo, s, 50 cases copper, R L Southern and Co ; 8 cases portwine, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Charlotte Croom, 41 package acids, Beronjee Hormusjee. Cape Verde, 13 packages acids, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa, s. 4 cases dye, Shaik Ahmed Nourdin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITZSIMMONDS.—March 7th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. B. Fitzsimmonds, of a daughter.
HAYTER.—February 28th at Seriapory Cachar, the wife of Rose Hayter, of a son.

DEATH.

HOME.—February 23rd, at Jalpaiguri Bengal, Marian Wellesley, the dearly beloved wife of Alexander Lefevre Home, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the 21st year of her age.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

AFTER all, we have to announce this morning that Mr. Ormiston has finally triumphed over Colonel Kennedy. It has been generally believed here, for the last week or two, that the Secretary of State had refused to sanction any scheme for Wet Docks in Bombay Harbour; and to this rumour we ourselves a few days ago gave credit and circulation. But we can now state, on the best authority, that Lord Salisbury has approved of the project for the construction of the Elphinstone Dock which was recommended by the Government of India and which the Government of Bombay has scouted as extravagant and unsuited to the wants of the port. We are assured that the Council of India was unanimous in preferring the Elphinstone to the Mody Bay Dock, though the latter has undoubtedly found most favour with merchants and shipmasters who know this port, as well as with the Board of Trustees and the local Government. The opinion of the Council was probably guided by that of Sir Bartle Frere, and also by the consideration that it is desirable to do something in order to redeem the loss to the State incurred by the fatal investment of two millions in the Elphinstone property. We need not say how deeply we regret a decision which seems to us to consolidate and put the finishing touch to the series of blunders which have marred the fair fortunes of the port of Bombay. We cannot, however, but think that, now the fight has been fought out, the most honourable course the local Government can take will be to show all possible energy in carrying out Lord Salisbury's decree. The responsibility of sanctioning the Elphinstone Dock rests with the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but Bombay ought not to relieve these authorities of any portion of their responsibility by doing anything to hinder the success of the Dock. For our part, we feel it a relief that the question has been settled, though not in the way we could have wished; and we can but hope that the expectations of Mr. Ormiston and other consistent advocates of the Elphinstone scheme will ultimately be realized.

WE are surprised that Lord George Hamilton should, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons on Monday evening, have spoken as if the India Office did not know what conclusion the Tariff Committee at Calcutta had come to regarding the expediency of abolishing or reducing the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarn. It is a fact well known to people in this country who take an interest in the matter that the Committee have recommended the Government of India to maintain the duties which Manchester finds so objectionable; and, as the member of Parliament who put the question to the Under-Secretary for India had probably heard the news by telegraph from his mercantile friends in Calcutta or Bombay, it seems odd that the India Office should not have received similar information from the Government of India. The Tariff Committee consisted of the following members :—Mr. Money, of the Bengal Board of Revenue, Chairman; the Hon. J. Ballen Smith, (of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co.); Mr. T. C. Hope, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay; Mr. Bruce Lane, Commissioner of Customs, Calcutta; Mr. Dalyell, Commissioner of Customs, Madras; and Mr. Murray, the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. If Mr. Watson had accepted the invitation to join the Committee as representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, there would have been three mercantile and three civilian members, with a fourth civilian as chairman. As Mr. Watson, however, did not go to Calcutta, the civilian members numbered four against two mercantile members. But we believe that the resolution passed by the Committee to leave the import duties untouched was concurred in by Mr. Bullen Smith as well as by all the civilians; and that the only dissentient was the gentleman delegated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to give expression to the opinions the Chamber had previously put on record. If we are not misinformed, the Committee would have been glad to adopt the suggestion that they should admit, free of duty, those coarse makes of cloth and low counts of yarn which come into competition with Indian manufactures, if they had not thought that the practical difficulties in the way of clearly distinguishing these classes of goods from others which they wished to keep subject to taxation were insuperable. It has already been pointed out in these columns that the extent to which the import duties on cotton manufactures can really be regarded as protective is surprisingly small. The whole revenue yielded by these duties is in round numbers 80 lacs, or £800,000, and of this sum only 4 lacs, or £40,000, is contributed by the lower qualities of goods, such as alone are manufactured in Indian mills. If we confine our attention to the trade of Bombay, where competition is most severe, the proportion is only 2 lacs, or £20,000, out of 25 lacs, or £250,000. Now, although the Tariff Committee might naturally shrink from advising the Government to throw away a revenue worth 80 lacs, they would, in all likelihood, have been glad to remove the only legitimate cause of complaint which Manchester has, if they could have seen their way to repealing protective duties which yield but 4 lacs a year without endangering the remaining 76 lacs, the fruit of duties which are not protective. But they appear to have been convinced that, if they attempted to lay down such a regulation, for instance, as that all piece goods worth only one anna a yard should be free of duty, the Custom House could not secure itself against the importation of any quantity of finer makes of goods which would be nominally priced at this rate, and so the whole of the revenue yielded by the import duties would insensibly melt away. As, therefore, they could not give this partial relief, they decided that the du

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 11TH MARCH.

To-day a considerable amount of business has been done.

The Gaekwar was not present.

After the examination of some unimportant witnesses, Bhow Poonakur was examined. He said he visited the Residency in connection with business of the son of the Nawab of Surat, a British ward with property at Baroda. He acknowledged that he was in the habit of giving information to Colonel Phayre, and said his information about the supposed contents of the poisoned cup was received from Bapoo Sahib, son of a kept mistress of Khunderao's. He used to call daily at the Residency between ten and eleven in the forenoon. He said he did not hear of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre till the following day. In cross-examination he stated that during the last Commission he had three or four cases against the Gaekwar, and denied that Bapoo Sahib had made claims to get the Baroda throne.

Colonel Phayre's cross-examination was continued after Poonakur's. He refused to give up the original Resolution of Government dated 4th May 1872. Thereupon Serjeant Ballantine read what purported to be a Resolution severely censuring Colonel Phayre's conduct in Scinde, but Colonel Phayre said Serjeant Ballantine's version contained many important omissions.

In his subsequent examination by Mr. Scoble, Colonel Phayre said the Government's censures had been published during his absence from India, but on his return from England he at once wrote explanations, in consequence of which he was completely exonerated. He afterwards received the Residentship of Baroda, an office superior both in emolument and responsibility to the appointment he formerly held on the Scinde frontier.

Gujanund Vithul was the next witness. He described his proceedings regarding witnesses and sealing the books of the palace, and denied that the police had made false entries in Hemchund's books or had been guilty of *zoolum* on anybody. In his cross examination reference was made to his share in the Koth Succession Case with the view of showing he had a penchant for making false evidence, but he managed to answer the charges well.

Mr. Inverarity was robbed yesterday and his papers stolen.

THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS.

CALCUTTA, 11TH MARCH

A farewell private dinner party was given in honour of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis last evening in the Town Hall. About 200 guests were present; amongst them H. E the Viceroy, Sir R. Temple, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and the Bishop of Calcutta who proposed the Viceroy's health. Mr. Macpherson, as Officiating Chief Justice, proposed the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis's health. Mr. Ellis remains in India a month or so longer.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GEORGE COUPER.—MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 11TH MARCH.

Sir George Couper left for Bombay to-day under the usual salute. A considerable number of native gentlemen, Officers, Talookdars and others took a farewell at the Railway station. The Honorable Mr. Inglis has not yet arrived at Lucknow, but is expected on the 15th. Mean while the Judicial Commissioner officiates. The Viceroy leaves Calcutta at 8-30 P.M. on Monday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 10TH MARCH.

M. Buffet has at length succeeded in forming a Ministry which has been constructed as follows:—

Minister of the Interior.....M. Buffet.
Minister of Justice .....M. Dufaure.
Minister of Finance.....M. Leon Say.
Minister of Instruction .....M. Vallon.
Minister of Commerce ..... M. Meaux.

The remainder of the Ministers retain their former offices.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, 10TH MARCH.

The Emperor William is seriously indisposed.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 11TH MARCH.

The s. s. Deccan with outward mails left here for Bombay at 10 P.M. yesterday.

The s. s. Surat, extra steamer, left here for Calcutta on the 9th inst.

LONDON, 10TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet dull.

The London Cotton Market has been rather weaker. Fair Dhollera, 5¾.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93¾
5 „ French Rents 1872 103
Bar Silver..... 57

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, 19TH FEB.

UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.—At the afternoon sitting of the House to day, Mr. Dalrymple asked the Under Secretary for India whether any decision had been come to in regard to the new rules affecting the leave of Uncovenanted Civil servants in India, whose cases, so far as they belonged to Bengal, remained undecided last year until further communications should be received from the Government of India.

Lord G. Hamilton said that since last Session no despatch had been received at the India Office from the Government of India, but on the 12th January a telegram was sent to the Governor-General, and a despatch on the subject was expected by the next mail.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL J. G. Inglis, M. D. C.B. having arrived in Bombay, will assume charge of the office of Surgeon-General British Forces in this Presidency until further order.

THE offices of all the Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed from Wednesday the 24th instant to Tuesday the 30th idem, both days inclusive, for the Easter Holidays.

WE read in the *Straits Times* that the five survivors of the boat's crew of the British ship Enzine have been fully committed for trial by the Police Magistrate on a charge of murder, and the case will be tried at the next criminal assizes.

THE staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, will consist (the *Daily Telegraph* states) of Colonel Colley, Major Henry Brackenbury, R.A., Major W. F. Butler, C.B., and Captain Lord Gifford, V.C.

IN Calcutta it is rumoured that His Excellency the Viceroy, of his own motion, has called for the papers relating to Ameer Khan's case. Some of the inhabitants of Calcutta, having heard of this, prepared a memorial, which is yet in circulation, headed by several mercantile firms of Calcutta. About one hundred signatures are said to have already been obtained.

A BERLIN telegram says that General Falkenhagen a short time ago applied to the Russian Government for a guarantee of the railway concession which he has obtained from the Persian Government, holding that without it the concession would be worth little. The Russian Government has refused his request. It is consequently not considered likely that the General will proceed with the work.

LETTERS from Tiflis say that the Russo-Persian lines now in course of construction are making considerable progress. The line from Tchoulfa to Tabriz, which is ultimately to be prolonged to Tiflis, has been begun, and the Doncaucasus line, passing across the ridge of the Caucasus, is in such an advanced state that it is expected a railway communication will be completely established between the Russian lines and Persia in the course of the present year.

M. BAZAINE has been the victim of something like a practical joke at Santander, where he arrived on the 10th ult. On the night of the 11th some Frenchmen collected under his windows, and made a great disturbance by beating tin pots, shouting out insulting observations, hooting, yelling, &c. The police interfered and dispersed the assemblage. The authorities, it is stated, had granted permission for a serenade to M. Bazaine, believing the application to be made in good faith.

AT the Sessions Court at Rajpootana, William Clark, the engine-driver of the train that lately ran into a trolly on the Rajpootana State Rail way, killing a European and a native, has been found guilty of doing a rash and negligent act, by driving his engine in such a way as to cause their death, and Mr. Leslie Saunders, the Judge has sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months. Clark is about to appeal to the High Court against the sentence, as the majority of the assessors at the trial, were in favour of his acquittal.

SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS, of the Royal Engineers, K. C. M. G., C. B., has been appointed Governor of Singapore, in succession to Sir Andrew Clarke who is proceeding to India as Member of the Surpreme Council. Sir W. Jervois's services in the War Office in conection with our coast defences might have operated to prevent his translation to a higher office, but that his labours in connection with the Defences Loan are drawing to a close in consequence of the completion of the great chain of works which have made our naval depots secure.

THE *Ceylon Times* regarding the coffee crop says:—It would as yet be rather premature to form any very decided calculations regarding the coming coffee crop, but the very favourable reports which come to us from all quarters, warrant us in anticipating that if the rest of the year continue as favourably as it has begun, it will be for planters a year of more than ordinary prosperity. Notwithstanding the heavy returns of last season, estates all over are in an exceptionally good condition, and the work is further advanced in general than is usual at this time of the year.

A PARIS telegram to the *Daily News* reports a statement by de Cassagnac that he has received since the Wimpffen verdict 7,000 cards and 2,000 letters, and that, not having time to return and answer them, he proposes to send them to Chiselhurst, persuaded that the Prince Imperial will be delighted to peruse and keep them in an album. The acquittal of M. de Cassagnac is treated by the German press as a great victory for the Bonapartists. The *North German Gazette* says that the verdict indicates a growing willingness among the French nation to classes to shift the blame of Sedan from the Imperialists to the republicans.

A BRONZE fork with two prongs, discovered by Mr. George Smith in the mound of Konyunjik, supplies food for some reflection. If it really is a *bona fide* fork, it is one of the most singular and remarkable relics of antiquity. That "fingers were made before forks" is a proverb the truth of which no one, we presume, is inclined to dispute. But people are apt to forget how very long the people of the West, at any rate, were destitute of forks, and it Mr. George Smith's fork is a fork, as he supposes it to be, another and very important addition will have been made to the claims of Asia to early superiority over Europe.

THE representative of Baron Reuter at Teheran has had occasion to direct the special attention of the Persian authorities to the Supplementary Convention appended to his Concession. The Supplementary Convention, dated Teheran, August 24, 1872, and never published, expressly enacts that the *cahiers de charge* of all the various enterprises intrusted to the *concessionnaire* shall be approved by the Persian Government previous to the commencement of the work. Basing his argumentation upon this article, Baron Reuter's representative urged that if the railways alone were taken in hand, the reason was that the other *cahiers de charge* could not be obtained from the proper Persian authorities. The Supplementary Convention was approved and signed by the Shah, like the original Concession.

THE Bonapartist *Pays*, in an article on Prince Louis Napoleon's success at Woolwich, says:—"The Prince from a young man now becomes a man and the effective chief of the great party advocating an appeal to the people. From today he will wholly devote himself to the direction of the Imperialist policy. The Prince no assumes the management of our affairs is the possessor of qualities now necessary to a claimant—intelligence, working power, science, courage, and resolution." The Paris correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* mentions a report that the Prince, now that he has left Woolwich, will write to the French Government to say that he desires to pass his examination in order to serve as a one year's volunteer in the French army. If the Government consented to this the Prince would acquire much popularity, and if it prevented him from fulfilling the duty imposed on every Frenchman of his age, his prestige would increase on account of the fears which he would seem to inspire.

The Prince Imperial was handsomely beaten in the French examination at Woolwich by three English boys.

A SUPPLEMENTARY estimate has been issued by the Admiralty of the sum required to defray the expenses of the Arctic Expedition. The total sum required for the year 1874-75 is £98,620. Of this sum £1,000 are required for wages to seamen and marines; £21,270 for victuals and clothing for seamen and marines; £1,950 for the scientific branch; £18,000 for wages to dockyard workmen employed in fitting out the vessels for the expedition; £500 for wages to artificers, &c., in victualling yards; £32,000 for stores; £22,775 for purchase of the ship Bloodhound (now H.M.S. Discovery) and new engines for H.M.S. Cygnet; £225 for medicines and medical stores; and £900 for expenses of Arctic Committee. A note states that the charges for Arctic service included in the Navy estimates for 1875-76 are £12,000 for wages, £300 scientific branch, and £3 643 wages to artificers in dockyards. In 1876 77 and future years the expenditure which may be anticipated will be £13,000 for wages. These charges are "exclusive of the pay of naturalists and the value of scientific stores chargeable to Civil Service votes."

IT is now generally known, the Dacca paper states, that the ryots of that and several other districts are in open mutiny against their Zemindars, and refuse payment of rent at anything above five annas a *Pakhee* per annum, the rate alleged to have been fixed by His Excellency the Viceroy during his late visit to Dacca. The ryots of Hashara in Vikrampore have gone a step further They formed a combination and signed an agreement, by which they bound themselves, never to be re-admitted to the Zemindars, and to pay a fine of Rupees one thousand to their leaders and counsellors in the event of their committing a breach of any of the terms of this agreement. We hear moreover, that this curious agreement is duly stamped and registered, and what is still more curious, that the Sub-Registrar of Sreenuggur in whose office the document has been registered, refused to grant an attested copy thereof to the agents of the Zemindars against whom the combination has been entered into, on the ground *that they were not parties to the deed!* The Agents are next said to have applied to our District Magistrate who has caused the District Sub-Registrar to send for the Sreenuggur Sub Registry Book and to ascertain if such a document has really been executed and registered, in the face of his proclamation that who ever circulates false reports with a view to foment the existing ill-feeling between ryots and Zemindars will be severely punished. Such is the report current in the town.

REGARDING the appointment of Sir Andrew Clark to the office of Minister of Public Works in India, the Singapore paper of Feb. 25th says:—On the 12th instant, the people of this Colony were taken by surprise by the telegraphic announcement that our Governor, Sir Andrew Clarke, had been appointed to the newly created office of Minister of Public Works in India and Member of the Council of the Viceroy. Though Sir Andrew Clarke is to be heartily congratulated on his advancement to so responsible a position, his removal after so short a stay in the Colony, and so soon after the inauguration of his new policy of active protection over the neighbouring Native States, is viewed with deep regret by all classes of the community. On the 13th, the day after the receipt of this intelligence, H. E. Sir Andrew Clarke left in H. M. S. Vigilant for Siam on a political mission, and has not yet returned. During His Excellency's absence, the administration of the Government has been delegated to Lieut.-Col. Crowe, V. C., the Senior Military Officer. As the rule hitherto has been to leave the control of affairs in the hands of the Colonial Secretary, this establishes a new precedent in this Colony, though it is in accordance with the rule in other Crown Colonies. The same principle has also been carried out in Malacca, where the Lieutenant-Governor, Capt. Shaw, having left for Europe by the last French mail on leave of absence, his duties have devolved upon Capt. Stammers of the 1/10th Regiment.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN presided on Friday, the 12th ult. at a conference held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, on the desirability of introducing the general use of the Roman character into India for writing the vernacular languages. Among those present were the Persian Ambassador, Sir George Campbell, Dr. Leitner, the Rev. Mr Long, and Mr. Hyde Clarke. Mr. Frederick Drew, agent to the Maharajah of Cashmere, read a paper, in which, after referring to the multiplicity of alphabets now in use in India, and the obstruction which he held that they presented to the transaction of business and the spread of education, he advocated the introduction of the Roman alphabet. Dr. Leitner spoke on the opposite side, and Sir George Campbell and Mr. Hyde Clarke supported Mr. Drew. The Persian Ambassador said that he had devoted much study to the subject, but could only come to the conclusion that the Roman character was not adapted to the representation of Oriental sounds. The Rev. Mr. Long said he had had the question before him for the last thirty five years, and the result of his experience was that the Roman character had proved a failure in Bengal. Sir Charles Trevelyan replied to most of the objections urged against the Roman character, and said that the great obstacle to its general use in India was the support extended by Government to the native alphabets. He considered that the optional use of the Roman character should be allowed, and then all sections of the community could meet on common ground. The English language is now so largely spreading in India that he conceived the Roman character essential to save the vernaculars from sinking into insignificance.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Hamburg Correspondent* says that the endeavours of the Government there to consolidate its friendly relations with Germany and Austria are accompanied by a bitter feeling of hostility towards England, which, though to a certain extent suppressed, is continually manifesting itself. Although every effort is being made to preserve the domestic relations entered into between the English and Russian Courts, the Russian cannot but see that the gulf which has been opened between the two nations by their rivalry for dominion in Asia is gradually widening. The conduct of England in the Podgoritza affair has been unanimously condemned in the Russian press, and her refusal to attend the Conference

the impression which so many persons have tried to disseminate should take hold upon the minds of thinking natives of India, that it is the wish of the Government of England to sacrifice the interests of any classes in the community to the interests of important classes in this country. Such is not the case. In the requests which the deputations from Manchester and Glasgow have pressed upon me they have urged the interests of India quite as much as the interests of England. Well, you will ask me, what are we doing with a view to carrying out the policy we are all agreed upon? The Viceroy has appointed an official committee to investigate the general question of the tariff, and specially to report on the possibility of altering or abolishing the duties upon cotton. He has particularly impressed upon that committee that no duties are to be maintained upon the Indian tariff with a view to protection. You may be quite certain that, whatever policy is adopted (and I cannot promise that our progress will be as rapid as you could wish it), we shall be guided purely, so far as the maintenance of these duties is concerned, by regard to the fiscal interests of the Indian Exchequer, and not with the faintest notion of assisting Protection. Although the practical result may not be immediately very great, it is very important that this principle should be well established in order to guide us and our successors at a time when the position of the Indian Exchequer may be more favourable. I may remark with reference to the observation that our habitual surplus is greater than the sum derived from the tax that I am afraid that view is too sanguine and founded upon a delusive arrangement of the figures. In years past we have spent a great deal more than we have received and have had to raise the balance upon loan. It is quite true that large sums have been spent on public works which in course of time will come back to us, but until they do come back they will carry with them the burden of a policy of deficits. We are justly resolved not to abandon those works, and we must for the present, therefore, husband every resource we can legitimately maintain for the purpose of bearing up against the great strain now placed upon Indian finance. Indian finance is in this condition—that it is both delicate and difficult to sustain, and yet in the long run both flourishing and healthy. When these investments on remunerative works begin to bear the fruit we expect I have no doubt the Indian Exchequer will be as flourishing as any national Exchequer can be, but there must be a period during which we cannot afford to part with any large amount of revenue, and therefore I do not apprehend we shall at present be able to give complete relief to the opinions you are here to represent. Whether it may be possible to give partial relief I cannot say without further consultation, but you may be quite certain that our wish is at the earliest possible time to place this important branch of industry on the soundest possible footing."

The deputation thanked the marquis and withdrew.

THE ALLEGED FALSE PROSPECTUS CASE.

The case of Charlton v. Hay and others has at length reached its last stage. On Friday, the 12th February, Mr. Eastwick, C. B., was examined at great length in explanation of his connection with the company. In the course of the day the Chancellor of the Exchequer went into the witness-box, and stated that having been requested by Mr. Eastwick to fill the office of trustee to the undertaking, he had declined to do so. Mr. Eastwick pressed him to look over some papers which he handed to him, and this he consented to do, but after a perusal of these documents he wrote, advising him to persevere in his previous decision. Mr. Eastwick's cross-examination continued till Saturday afternoon. He said that he did his best to verify the prospectus. He could not do everything. If he had known all the danger he was exposed to he should never have attempted to go into the thing. In reply to other questions with regard to the prospectus, the witness said: It may seem ludicrous now, but I believed at the time it was all true. It is impossible for me to recollect now all the steps I took. I did the best I could—that is all. I took no steps to gauge the capacity of the wells. I do not see how I could do that; they were only approached by tubes, with a rather narrow orifice. The letter I appended to my report to the directors was received by me from some stranger through the hands of Prince. His name was Mure, and I understood he lived in Toronto. I did not go and see him. I heard he was continually travelling about. I did not telegraph to him, but I see now I ought to have done so. It is very difficult after four years to recollect all the circumstances. I asked Prince for the books, and he only showed those containing entries of the wages and the fuel consumed. I was astonished when he said that there were no books of the quantity of oil produced and sold, especially as the profits were represented to be over £100,000 a year. I asked why there were no such books. Prince said they did their business in a very rough way. Thomas, the manager, said that the books relating to three of the wells were in Minnesota, which was between 300 and 400 miles distant. He was a rough, harum-scarum sort of man. The Lord Chief Justice asked: Did you believe that the three wells kept of the oil produced and sold in an undertaking yielding more than £100,000 in profits per annum?—The witness replied: I did. Of course it seems ludicrous now, but I was pressed for time and overwhelmed with work and not a moment to spare, and I trusted certain things. If I had known what was the sort of work I would not have gone into it for millions. Sir Henry James: But you found time to travel 100 miles to make inquiries about the personal character of Prince. Did you think that of more importance?—Mr. Eastwick: Certainly I did. The Lord Chief Justice observed that the production of the books in question seemed to him to be most important in such an investigation as he was making. Mr. Eastwick: I thought so at the time, but excuses were made and I accepted them. In reply to further questions, the witness said that from the time when in February 1872, he learned that Mr. Hemans, the consul at Buffalo, received £5,000 he attached a peculiar value to Francis's report on the oil wells, he began to have grave suspicions. He was "bewildered," and "could not make out where the fraud was." Mr. Francis, another of the defendants, and a director of the London and County Bank, was also examined on Saturday. He detailed the various steps he took to satisfy himself of the genuineness of the undertaking before he consented to the application of Sir John to become a director. He said that from the time that Longbottom had been appointed managing director at a salary of £1,500 per annum he had looked upon him as a man to be trusted with the management of the business of the company. As far as he was personally concerned, he, in conjunction with the other directors, had taken every possible precaution, and to this day he did not know what more he could have done to protect its interest. Mr. J. H. Lloyd, barrister, before whom the scheme was laid in August, 1871, was also examined. He said he settled the prospectus, and was "particularly careful."

On Monday, Feb. 15, Mr. Hawkins, having an engagement on Tuesday at St. Ives, was permitted by the Lord Chief Justice to address the jury on behalf of his client, Mr. Francis, before the whole of the evidence was concluded. Sir Keith Jackson was then examined. He stated that in the letters which had been read he truly represented what he saw, or supposed that he saw, at Petrolia. When he first went out there appeared a fair amount of machinery, and everything seemed to be going on right. After a time, however, he came to the conclusion that wanton destruction was practised, so that the inability to pump up any oil might be attributed to mechanical deficiencies and not to the real cause. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday were occupied with the addresses of the counsel. Mr. Day, Q. C., Sir Sir John Rey, M.P.; Mr. Gifford, Q. C., for Mr. Eastwick; the Solicitor-General for Sir Seymour Blane; and Sir Henry James for the prosecution, in reply. Sir Henry James, after going through the evidence in detail, and commenting upon it, said that his learned friends on the other side assumed that he charged the defendants with being in the original conspiracy and combination between Longbottom and Prince. He made no such charge, but he contended that if, without having been behind the scenes, they put forward statements without a *bona fide* belief in their truth, then the fraud became theirs as much as if they had been in the original conspiracy. His learned friends had eloquently told the jury that the name, fame, and life of the defendants—everything in fact, that was dear to them—were imperilled in this trial. That, Sir Henry James said, might be so; but against such topics, employed as arguments, he made an earnest protest. If the high position of men was to avert from them the fair consequences of acts, which fell upon those who were undistinguished and unknown, then honour itself would be degraded and justice contaminated by contact with a false and spurious mercy. At the conclusion of the learned counsel's speech there was some applause, which was immediately checked. The trial was then adjourned until Monday morning, February 22nd, when the Lord Chief Justice was to sum up.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA.

We learn from the *North China Herald* that information has been received as to the course of events in Peking since the death of the late Emperor: a boy named Tsai-tien, a cousin of the late Emperor, is the new ruler of China, under the style and title of Kwang-su.

The death of the young monarch who had reigned since August 1861, under the style T'ung Che, took place at about 5 p.m. on the 12th January, in the nineteenth year of his age. In the course of the day it became known that the two Empresses, *i. e.* the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother (of T'ung Che), the well-known regents during the late minority, had selected the only son of the seventh Prince, the Prince of Ch'un. This child, who is at present, it is said, between three and four years old, was designated as successor to the Throne in a Decree of the Empresses, to which sanction was declared in the valedictory manifesto of the departed sovereign. The selection is popularly attributed to the choice of the Empress Mother, who is a sister of the Princess of Ch'un, and consequently aunt by blood as well as marriage to the child. These two august ladies are said to be daughters of a Manchu functionary, formerly in office as Taotai of the Kwei-sui Circuit in Shansi, named Cheng-lin. The result shows that the Empresses have known how to maintain and exalt the position gained by their *coup d'etat* in 1861, when they seized the reins of power after the death of Hien-fung; and we cannot but admire the vigor and determination with which they dominate the rival parties and bend princes and ministers to their will. The effect of the present selection is to make them again ex-officio regents. The youthful sovereign-elect was conveyed to the palace from his father's residence, at about 4 A. M. on the 13th. Everything is tranquil at Peking; and the great mass of the Chinese people care little whether their ruler be Tsai or Yih or Mien or Pu, so long as order is kept, and they are left in peaceable enjoyment of their earnings. There is perhaps a possibility of further rivalry within the walls of the palace; and Peking news will be looked for with special interest for months yet to come. The grandsons, both of Prince Tun and Prince Kung, were looked on as having better claims, and there seems to be feeling of dissatisfaction at the choice made. Still that feeling has found no open expression, and the same is the case which enabled the Empresses to secure the appointment of their nominee may continue to overpower and stifle opposition.

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o:—

BARODA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1875.

YESTERDAY the most important features in the proceedings were the appearance of Bhow Poonikur and Colonel Phayre in the witness box. The cross-examination of Bhow Poonikur did not, after all, end in his conviction on the matters with which His Highness the Gaekwar is charged; and as for Colonel Phayre it can only be said that he stood the trial of having a vicious Government resolution, which the authorities have thought fit to rescind practically after its publication read in open Court with a soldiery forbearance, which is remarkable considering the fact that his chief fault hitherto appears to have been that he did not submit to be poisoned by somebody or other.

There seem to be other matters to exercise one's attention in Baroda than the trial and the hot weather. We are sorry to learn that on Wednesday night Mr. Inverarity's tent was entered by some rascals who carried off a large portion of his worldly goods including (perhaps singularly enough) some papers connected with the present trial; and that Dr. Wade's tent was invaded in a like manner, though fortunately in this case the thieves do not seem to have succeeded in carrying away more than an empty soda-water bottle. Perhaps, after invading Mr. Inverarity's sanctum, they felt thirsty; and their disgust at finding only an empty soda-water bottle must have been great enough to serve as a considerable punishment to them for their misdeeds.

FOURTEENTH DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH, President; H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar was absent.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was absent.

The inquiry was opened at about 11 o'clock.

Atmarama bin Rughoonath called and affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Atmaram bin Rughoonath. I was a carkoon in the Gaekwar's state jewel-room. The head of my department was Nanajee Vithul. About the last Dewalee I remember some diamonds being purchased. This would be about eight days before the Dewalee. Diamonds were brought by four merchants. The name of one of them was Hemchund Futteychund; another's name was, I think, Gela Hemchund; another's was Pertabsha. These diamonds were brought to the jevarkhana or jewel-room of the Palace. The diamonds of Hemchund were purchased, but those belonging to the others were to be returned. Some writing was made regarding this by Nanajee Vithul's carkoon named Venayekrao Venkatesh. That memorandum was kept in Nanajee Vithul's dufter or records. It was given to me four or five days afterwards, and I kept it in the dufter or records for four or five days more. Nanajee Vithul sent for me one day, and took from me that yad or memorandum: I have not seen it since. I remember hearing in the city that an attempt had been made to poison Colonel Phayre. Nanajee Vithul took the memorandum from me about the time of the Dewalee, and this would be after I heard the report about the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Are you still in the jewel department?—Yes.

Who is the head of the jewel department now?—Gunputrao Mahajun.

Just tell me, what are diamond chips? how do they come? what are they?—Small diamonds are so called.

Are they the parts that are cut in cutting diamonds, the pieces that come off in cutting diamonds?—No.

They are small diamonds are they?—Yes, they are.

Did you ever see or hear of diamond dust in your life?

Mr. Branson—Use the word *loth*.

Interpreter—*Loth* is flour.

[Question put—using the word *loth*.]

Witness—No.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—[to Interpreter]—Use your own word. I want to know whether he has ever seen or heard of it.

Interpreter—The word I am accustomed to is *bookhi*.

Mr. Melvill—Say "pounded-up."

(The equivalent of that word used.)

Witness—I never saw them.

The President—Take down answer thus: "I never saw pounded up diamonds."

Interpreter—Powdered diamonds.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to witness)—How long had you been in the jewel department?—Twelve years.

Was the Maharaja in the habit of buying diamonds?—Yes, he was.

Small and large?—Yes, small and large.

Did he buy them in ornaments or loose?—Loose, as well as made into ornaments.

Had he possession of many diamonds?—The quantity that he has constantly night and day. He has that.

He has a large quantity of diamonds in his possession?—Yes.

Now, you have said that of these lots of diamonds that were brought for the approval of the Maharaja, Hemchund's diamonds were purchased. How do you know that?—Nanajee Vithul approved of the diamonds belonging to Hemchund.

But do you know anything about their being purchased except what Nanajee Vithul told you?—Sometimes I was called in by Nanajee Vithul when he settled and weighed diamonds.

Were you present at the purchase of these diamonds of Hemchund?—I was present on the occasion.

Well, now, what took place. Just tell us exactly?—Venayekrao made out a yad or memorandum in his own hand, which he kept by him; it remained with him.

And is that all you know?—That is all.

Did you ever see the diamonds again?—No.

What are these small diamonds used for generally? For the purpose of setting.

Now, did you not know that Nanajee Vithul had returned those diamonds to Hemchund?—I did not know that.

Don't you know that?—I will tell you how it happened. The diamonds were taken in the manner I have described, and Nanajee took the yad. The second or third day after that, I asked the merchant "Did you take your diamonds away," he said "Yes."

What merchant?—Hemchund.

And did not Nanajee Vithul tell you not to make any entry of the purchase of the diamond chips, as he had returned them to Hemchund?—Nanajee said "I am going to take the yad away, as they are not to be purchased."

Did he not say that he had returned them to Hemchund?—He said "I don't want to purchase the diamonds. I wish to return them."

And did he say that he had returned them?—That day he said to me "I am going to return them."

Now just attend to this—did not Nanajee Vithul tell you that you are to make no entry of the diamond chips, as he had returned them to Hemchund?—He did not.

Now, you were examined before Mr. Souter?—Yes.

Well, now, I will read to you what you said before Mr. Souter. Attend to me:—"Nanajee Vithul told me, when receiving the memo. that I was to make no entry of the diamond chips, as he had returned them to Hemchund."

What I have deposed to is true. [Interpreter—And then he uses the expression that he used before that, "they were to be returned to him."]

Mr. Advocate-General—I have sent for the vernacular statement.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have taken the English statement. There is no doubt whatever that there are inaccuracies in the English versions of the depositions in many instances.

Mr. Advocate General—I understand that there was no vernacular statement in this case. It was taken down in English.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—That was through an Interpreter.

Mr. Advocate-General—I have no questions to ask the witness.

The President—At the time that these diamonds were brought by Hemchund and the other jewellers, were there any loose small diamonds in the jewel-room?—Nanajee Vithul, who is the head of the department, ought to know that.

Well, do you mean by that, that you do not know?—I do not know.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Perhaps, my Lord, following that, you would ask him this question—was the ornamentation of a sword hilt and scabbard, and I am told a jacket also, going on at that time, for which purpose small diamonds were being used?

Question put.—Witness—Yes. Jewellery work was going on.

The President—Do you mean that jewellery work was going on such as is described in that question?—They were being set, the scabbard and hilt with diamonds.

Small or large?—Small diamonds. A jacket was also being set.

Do you know where the diamonds came from that were used for those?—They were in store, they had been in store.

How long?—I cannot say, but there is a balance in store every year, going on from year to year.

A balance of small diamonds?—Yes.

(To Interpreter.)—Does that mean, Mr. Nowrozjee, always in store—there is a balance of small diamonds always in store?

The Interpreter—From year to year.

Bulwuntrao Rowjee called and affirmed.

Examined by the Advocate-General.—My name is Bulwantro Rowjee. I was employed in the private and treasury departments under Damodhur Punt. [Shown four roze-keerd or daily accounts, exhibits U 1, V 1, W 1, and X 1.] These refer to payments made to several persons out of the private treasury. [illegible] I find some entries partially obliterated by ink. I don't know how these entries came too be so obliterated.

Serjeant Ballantine declined to examine the witness.

Rameshwur Morarjee called and affirmed.

Examined by the Advocate-General.—My name is Rameshwur Morarjee. I am at present head-man of the Swamee Narayen temple in Baroda.

In the month of Mhagsur-Vudh (31st December) did you receive any money from the Gaekwar for the purpose of feeding Brahmins?—No; if I received any I must have given a receipt for it.

About any time during that month did you receive from any one, on behalf of the Maharaja, a sum of Rs. 3,632 for the purpose of feeding Brahmins?—No.

You say that when you received money from the Maharaja for these purposes you gave a receipt?—I used to give my signature to a writing, and then the money was paid to me.

[Shown receipt Y 1.]—Is this such a receipt as you speak of?—No. This is not in my handwriting.

The Advocate-General (to the Commission)—The date of this receipt is Ashad-Sudh, and is for Rs. 1,150.

Witness [looking at the receipt.]—This is all right. A feast was given to Brahmins in the month of Ashad, for which I gave a yad.

Do you know the hand-writing at the foot of that receipt?—It is Bolinath Poonjaram's, my own man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—I understood you to say that upon one occasion you did receive a sum of Rs. 1,100?—Yes. Rs. 1,125 in the month of Ashad. (Shown Y 1) That is the receipt for it.

What is the amount that purports to be a receipt for?—Rs. 1,125.

The exact amount?—Yes.

The Advocate-General (to the Commission)—Exhibit T 1 is an order for the payment in December last, but it bears no receipt.

(To witness)—What was the Rs. 1,125 for in Ashad?—For the purpose of giving a feast to Brahmins.

Besides that Rs. 1,125 for the purpose of giving a feast to Brahmins, did you receive any other money in Ashad?—No.

(The Interpreter—The witness first said, "I do not remember;" and then he said "No.")

Besides the payment for the feast, did you receive any money for distributing any charity?—Yes, the khangie karkoon used to come and pay the money.

Do you know how much it was you received for charity?—Rs. 375.

When was that Rs. 375 for charity given?—On the same day that the feast was given.

The President—Why were not receipts given for the Rs. 375?—It was a carkoon who brought the money in quarter-rupee pieces, and distributed them to the Brahmins there.

Datatria Ramchunder called and affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Datatria Ramchunder. I am employed in the Fouzdaree, and it is my business, when poisons are ordered, to issue instructions to the carkoon. (Shown exhibit Z.) This bears an endorsement by me. It is an application for arsenic. No arsenic was delivered in respect of this note. When this note was received the Adakharee's carkoon endorsed it in my name. It remained in the Fouzdaree and was not given back to the applicant. It remained among the records until Jugjeevundass sent for it. Jugjeevundass is head of the Fouzdaree department. I think Jugjeevundass sent for it about three weeks ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—What was the rule about delivering out arsenic or any other poisons?—A report or the kamdar's note is received, then the Adakar usually makes an endorsement upon it in my name, and I used to give it to the carkoon.

Now, look at that order; was there any difficulty in obtaining arsenic? Would the arsenic, as a matter of course, have been delivered out upon that order?—There was no difficulty, but he did not come to ask for it, and, therefore, it was not given out.

There is, is there not, an actual order by the Gaekwar for the delivery of that arsenic?—So it is written in the note.

And, as a matter of fact, for the last eighteen months, has it been the invariable rule that there should be the Gaekwar's order before any arsenic or other poisons were delivered out?—Yes, such is the order. (Interpreter—An order that arsenic or other poisons is not to be given out unless an order is received from the Gaekwar.)

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.—What do you call the Gaekwar's order for the delivery of arsenic on this exhibit Z?—This note does not contain the Gaekwar's order. In that year, 1929——

Don't go into that.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter.)—Just repeat that answer.

Interpreter—The witness says in the year, 29 the order was issued. That is the last Hindoo year but one.

The Maharaja's name is mentioned in that document is not it, in Gunputrao Bulwuntrao's endorsement, the Fouzdar's endorsement ?—It is stated in the endorsement that the Sircar Maharaja has given permission.

That is stated in the endorsement to you ?—Yes.

"In accordance with the above, two tolas of arsenic should be given, and price be received" ?—Yes.

"As the Maharaja has ordered to give two tolas of arsenic the same should be given to the said Damodhur Trimbuck and the price taken" ?—Yes, so it is stated.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—That is dated the 5th of October 1874.

Ramcrishna Sadasew called and affirmed.

Examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Ramcrishna Sadasew, commonly called Bhow Poonakur. I have been a resident of Baroda for about thirty years. My present employment is in connection with the business of Meer Zoolficker Ally on behalf of Mr. Hope. Meer Zoolficker Ally is the son of Juffer Ally, the Nawab of Surat. Meer Zool Fickur Ally is a ward of the British Government, and he has estates in the Baroda territory. Besides looking after the estates of Meer Zoolfickur Ally I do other business. In the same way as I do Meer Zool's business I do business as agent for a number of sirdars and sowcars. I know Colonel Phayre. I was introduced to him by the Dewan Sahib Nana Sahib Khanvelkur. During the time Colonel Phayre was Resident here I was in the habit of seeing him frequently. My business with him was this. I had a letter from Mr. Hope to go to Colonel Phayre in connection with the business of Meer Zoolfickur Ally, whose case was going on at Surat, and I went. Sometimes I may have seen Colonel Phayre upon other business. I lived in the city in a place called Rowpoora.

Were you ever in the habit of talking with Colonel Phayre from time to time about the affairs of the city ?—Sometimes, when Colonel Phayre inquired of me, when he returned from his walks or airing, I used to tell him about what I knew. I used generally to go to see Colonel Phayre about ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. I never received any payment from Colonel Phayre for any information I may have given him. I remember hearing of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre on the 9th November, on the day following the attempt. I heard of it about ten or eleven o'clock when I went to the Residency. Colonel Phayre told me, on the second or third day. After the day on which Colonel Phayre mentioned this I gave information to Colonel Phayre about the matter. A man named Bulwantrao came to the Residency. He said he had heard there were three things mixed in the poison that was given to Colonel Phayre.

What three things ?—Copper powder, and arsenic, and diamond sand or powder.

The Interpreter—The word he used was *reti*.

And did you communicate what you heard from Bulwantrao to Colonel Phayre ?—Yes. In fact, I took Bulwuntrao with me.

The President suggested that the witness might be asked again what word he had used for "sand."

The Advocate-General—I think that what the witness said was "heera-ka-bookha."

The Secretary—My recollection is that he said *chota-chota heera-ka-bookha*.

The President—Very well.

Examination continued—I introduced him to Colonel Phayre. Bulwuntrao said to Colonel Phayre he had heard it contained diamond powder or sand, and arsenic, and copper powder. Bulwuntrao is a carkoon under Bapoo Sahib, and he was in the habit of coming to the Residency. Bapoo Sahib is the son of Khunderao Maharaja's kept mistress. Bulwuntrao told me this at the Residency office, where Colonel Phayre was in the habit of sitting.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine. —Of course you remember the Commission that took place before General Meade ?—Yes.

Were you then active in getting up cases against the Gaekwar ?

Mr. Melvill (to Interpreter)—I think you put the question wrongly; you used the expression getting up cases "before the Gaekwar."

The Interpreter explained that "samhne," the expression he had used also meant "against."

Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter)—I am not going to enter into a long cross-examination of this witness. Ask him whether he acted against the Gaekwar during that enquiry.

(Question put.)

Witness—I was obliged to do what was necessary regarding the rights of parties.

The President—Tell him that is not an answer to the question.

(Question repeated.)

Witness—In regard to instances in which people were deprived of their rights, in such cases the cases were against the Gaekwar.

By Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Do you mean to say that you ever acted in favour of the Gaekwar in connection with this Commission ?—At what time do you mean ?

Was not every case in which you were engaged during that Commission against the Gaekwar ?—No; I do not meddle in all cases. I did not concern myself in any other cases than the two or four I took up.

The President—The question was—was he against the Gaekwar in every case in which he was employed ?

(Question repeated.)

Witness—It must be held to be against the Gaekwar, because monies were due to different persons from the Gaekwar.

By Serjeant Ballantine—Don't you think you could answer the question directly. Did you act against the Gaekwar when you did act ? That is surely a very simple question.—What I did was right and just.

It is not you that will ultimately have to determine that matter. Answer the question. On every occasion that you acted in that Commission, was it not against the Gaekwar ?—No. In what do you mean I acted against the Gaekwar ?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to the President).—I think, my Lord, that my question has been plainly enough put to entitle me to get a direct answer.

The President—You are entitled to it, I think, but I don't think you can get it.

By Serjeant Ballantine—What I want to know is, whether the only cases you conducted before this Commission were not adverse to the Gaekwar ?—It was not to injure the Gaekwar, but to gain what was due to persons from the Gaekwar.

Very well. Did Colonel Phayre know that you had conducted these cases ?—He must have known it.

Were you in Colonel Phayre's company more or less every day while he was in the Residency ?—Yes, even now I go to him.

And you were in the habit, although you got nothing for it, of giving him information about what you heard ?—What true matters I heard I used to inform him.

And he used to listen to you and encourage you to tell him these stories, did he not ?—It was in his power to listen or not. I was not the only informant. Many persons used to give him information.

But he listened, did he not ?—Not to me alone, but to many others.

About what was going on in the town and in the Gaekwar's Palace ?—Sometimes he used to hear something when he used to go out, and on his return he used to inquire of me. I would tell him what I knew.

Were these other persons, who were in the habit of giving him information, employed by you or not ?—Why should I employ them ? The sahib used to go out for an airing for a distance of two or three coses, and he used to meet different persons.

Was it you who informed him of the khureeta that was about to be sent to the Viceroy ?—I do not quite remember.

Try and remember, Bhow Poonikur ?—As to the khureeta, the Maharajah sent a number of kureetas.

You know that I allude to the khureeta to the Viceroy requesting the removal of Colonel Phayre ?—I do not remember having given information about that khureeta.

Will you swear you did not ?—I do swear that I did not.

Did you know of it ?—How could I know of it ?

Am I to understand that you did not know of it ?—No; I did not know of it.

I am now going to call your attention to what Colonel Phayre has said. I asked kim, "Did you hear from Bhow Poonikur that a khureeta of the 2nd November was about to be sent in to the Government." And Colonel Phayre answered, "I did." You therefore see that Colonel Phayre says it was you who told him about this khureeta ? Was it you who told him about the khureeta ?—No, I do not remember.

Will you swear you didn't ?—I do not remember mentioning that khureeta to Colonel Phayre.

Very well. Did you give him information about other khureetas ?—If I had received information about any particular letter that was being written, I did inform him. But as to the substance, I could not mention what it was.

How did you know that any letters were being written ?—People were talking about what was being consulted at the Durbar, and I heard of it.

Did you know any servants at the Palace ?—I am acquainted with all the people at Baroda.

Then you know Salim ?—Not further than as coming to the Residency.

Have you never been to the Palace yourself to see Salim ?—No.

Have you ever been to the Palace ?—Whenever there was business I used to go; but I have not been there since General Meade's Commission was here. I might have gone some five or ten times to the Haveli altogether, but not oftener.

Do you know Damodhur Punt ?—I knew him by sight. I never had any conversation with him.

Who is Bapoo Sahib that you spoke about ?—The son of Khunderao's kept mistress.

Was he a claimant to the throne ?—No, he was a claimant with regard to the amount or allowance that was settled on him or given to him.

Do you mean that he makes no further claim, and that at this moment you do not know he is making a claim to the throne ?—What claim could he have ? He is the son of a kept mistress.

Do you know whether he is or not ?—He does not claim anything except in regard to his allowances.

Have you been, in any scrape with the Gaekwar or the Gaekwar's predecessor. Were you charged with anything by the Gaekwar's predecessor ?—I was kept under surveillance.

For what ?—Mr. Salmon was Assistant Resident, and Bhow Scindia had given some bribe to Mr. Salmon, and Bhow Scindia had been dismissed by the English Government.

I want a plain answer. Were you ever charged with any crime or any offence ?—No; nor was I examined.

I want to know whether you were charged—you can answer that ?—There was no charge brought against me.

The Advocate-General declined to re-examine the witness.

Mr Richey called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is James Bellett Richey. I am assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baroda and a member of the Bombay Civil Service. I remember Damodhur Punt being examined by me on 29th January, and also on the 30th. He made his statement in Marathi. I understand Marathi pretty well. As he gave his statement, I took it down in English, assisted by the native Assistant Resident, Munibhai. I wrote down as he spoke. I know enough Marathi to know that the interpretation was correct. I wrote as rapidly as I could from the mouth of the native assistant, and made corrections afterwards. Damodhur Punt's statement was taken down in Marathi at the same time. I have here the statements I took down. They bear my signature and the whole are in my hand-writing. When an interpretation of these statements was read to Damodhur Punt I don't think I was p esent. I may have been.

Mr. Inverarity—My Lord, I propose to put in these statements taken on the 29th and 30th January,

Serjeant Ballantine—I do not know on what ground my learned friend proposes to put in these statements, but I apprehend that on the general principle this is not evidence.

The President Looking at the nature of this inquiry, I think they are. If Mr. Richey was competent to make an investigation, and I think we must hold that he was, then a statement made to him would be admissible in corroboration of evidence.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I am rather loth to press an objection upon a matter regarding which there may be some other rule or law existing here than I am acquainted with; but I know that in ordinary cases where a deposition has been made before a Magistrate by a witness examined on the part of the prosecution the evidence given before the Magistrate would not be admissible as evidence.

The President—The law here goes further than that. Under the Evidence Act, which I follow in this matter, it is admissible if a statement is made before or to a person competent to investigate. Now, I think we must consider Mr. Richey a competent person to investigate.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—That is not the ground upon which I made the objection, but rather on the ground which I have already stated, and upon the general principle. What your Lordship has said is quite sufficient.

The President—I should do it in such cases as this upon principle independent of the Evidence Act.

The statements were put in and marked by the Secretary. The statement of 29th January was marked B 2; and that of the 30th C 2.

The Advocate-General thought it would be unnecessary to read them if copies were supplied to the members of the Commission.

Serjeant Ballantine concurred, but said he must make an exception in the case of Hemchund Futteychund's deposition, which the witness had said he did not make.

The Advocate-General said it was his intention to prove that statement afterwards.

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine:—

Is Damodhur Punt under your charge now ?—No.

Is he under the charge of Gujanund Vithul ?—I understand he is under Mr. Souter's charge.

Do you know in whose actual custody he is ?—No. I do not know.

The witness retired.

The Advocate-General mentioned that as Colonel Phayre was in Court, it might be convenient if his learned friend, Serjeant Ballantine, continued his cross-examination upon the matter regarding which it had previously been postponed.

Colonel Phayre called.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine:—Your cross-examination was postponed for the purpose of allowing you to get the original of a document to which I referred in the course of my cross-examination ?—Yes.

Have you got that orignal ?—Yes.

Will you be good enough to produce it ?

[A pause, during which the question was repeated.]

Serjeant Ballantine—The date of the resolution I refer to is 4th May 1872 ?—It is dated the 7th May, and must have been altered to 4th May.

But the number is 1,023 ?—It is 1,233 A.

Very well. Will you hand it to me ?

Colonel Phayre [to the President.]—My Lord, this is a Government document. Shall I produce it ?

The President—It is not for me to say.

Colonel Phayre—Then, if I have the permission of the Court, I shall——

The President—I give no permission one way or another. I leave the matter to be settled by you and the Advocate-General. But I understood the other day from the Advocate-General that it was not available for use.

Colonel Phayre—Exactly. Then, if your Lordship leaves the option to me, I think it would be better not to produce it. [To Serjeant Ballantine]—I will give you any information or answer any question regarding this document, but I decline to give it up.

Serjeant Ballantine—Then I understand you to decline to produce this document ?—I decline to put the document into court, although, as I have said, I will answer any questions regarding it.

Do I understand you to decline to produce the document ?—I do.

Then, I must just ask you whether this which I hold in my hand is a substantially correct copy of the document. Reads:—

"No frauds having been shown to have been committed, it only remains to consider Colonel Phayre's proceedings in this case, and it is with extreme regret that His Excellency in Council is obliged to record his unqualified condemnation of them."

Is that correct ?

Colonel Phayre—Important omissions have been made before that.

But is that substantially a representation of the original document ?—I cannot say it is a true representation of the original document.

Then do these words occur in the original ?—They do.

Serjeant Ballantine reads:—

"It would seem that Colonel Phayre not only instituted the prosecution of these men prematurely before the accounts had been thoroughly sifted, but that he persisted in doing so against the advice of the Commissioner in Sind to stay proceedings, and after he had been warned by Sir W. Merewether that the accounts disclosed no frauds."

Is that substantially correct ?

Colonel Phayre—That comes in after a most important omission from the original document.

Serjeant Ballantine—Then, I shall leave you to supplement it, if you like. You know it is not my fault. [Reads.]

"Throughout this matter His Excellency in Council has no doubt that Colonel Phayre believed that great frauds had been committed, and that he considered the measures he took were necessary to enable him to remove a gigantic system of chicanery which he imagined was being carried on to the detriment of the State; but it must be admitted that he has displayed great ignorance of matters with which as Superintendent of Frontier Districts he might have been expected to have some acquaintance, and that he has been singularly hasty and indiscreet in applying to a criminal tribunal before the accounts, which he held to be suspicious, had been thoroughly examined by competent persons."

Colonel Phayre—That also comes in after an important omission.

Serjeant Ballantine reads :—

"Moreover, in neglecting the advice and warnings of his immediate superior the Commissioner in Sind, and persisting in a course which he knew to be opposed to the views of that officer he has laid himself open to very great censure. Zeal and honest intentions are not alone sufficient in a public servant. There must be skill, discretion and proper subordination. In all these points Colonel Phayre must be held to have been signally wanting in this instance. The attitude which Colonel Phayre has assumed with regard to the Commissioner in Sind in connection with the Khelat affairs has led to his temporary removal from his appointment at Jacobabad, and His Excellency in Council with much regret is compelled to observe that the facts disclosed by these papers render it expedient that he should not be allowed to resume office as Political Superintendent of Upper Frontier."

Colonel Phayre—There are two more paragraphs.

The Advocate General—Of course my learned friend undertakes to prove all this.

Serjeant Ballantine said he did not intend to do so.

The President thought it unnecessary to do as the Advocate General suggested, because the parts read had been so far proved by Colonel Phayre himself, while what Colonel Phayre had said about the "important omissions" would appear on the record.

Cross-examination resumed.

Do you know Nooroodeen Borah ?—During the Commission a Borah had a case. I do not know his name exactly. I do not know whether that is the same man or not. That is, I believe, the person I mean.

Did you know he had been severely punished by the Gaekwar ?—If it is the same person that I mean, he appeared in connection with what is called the Flogging case in the Report.

In which the Gaekwar had flogged or caused to be flogged some relative of his ?—Yes.

And he himself was fined Rs. 5,000 by the Gaekwar ?—He was fined, but I do not know how much.

Serjeant Ballantine (to the Commission)—I beg it to be understood that if Colonel Phayre chooses to amplify the document I have read either privately or publicly I have not the least objection to his doing so.

(To witness)—Do you know that Nooroodeen was one of the persons complaining against the Gaekwar during the former commission ?—It was at that time, but I have had no communications with him for a long time.

Colonel Phayre (to the President)—I am not certain of the name, my lord. There was a Borah, and I believe his name was Nooroodeen, but I am not certain.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—I understand that the passages read to you just now are extracts from a Government resolution ?—Yes.

And that the original document contains important passages which have been omitted ?—Yes.

You told my learned friend that the date is 7th May, altered to 4th May 1872 ?—Yes.

At that time were you in India ?—No. I was in England.

Before that resolution was passed, had you had any opportunity afforded you of giving explanations in regard to the matters with which that resolution deals ?—I was not aware of the issue of the resolution.

I asked you if you had had any opportunity of giving explanations ?—These matters had been under discussion for a long time.

But you had not been called upon for any special explanation ?—No special explanation, but there was a long correspondence for many months about it.

When were you furnished with a copy of the resolution ?—On my return from England in November 1872.

Was that copy sent to you on your own application ?—Yes ; on my own application to Government.

It had not been furnished to you in the first instance ?—Not in the ordinary course of business. I heard of it casually.

Upon obtaining a copy of that resolution, did you furnish an explanation to Government ?—Yes. I sent full explanations in two statements dated the 8th and 14th November 1872.

Thereupon was a resolution of Government passed exonerating you from the censure contained in the resolution from which extracts have been read ?—Yes.

I do not wish to ask you the reason, Colonel Phayre, but I shall put my question in this way. Had that resolution anything to do with your not joining your appointment again in Sind ?—That resolution had nothing to do with my not rejoining my appointment in Sind.

I refer to the censuring resolution ?—Yes.

Were you after your return to India, posted to Pahlanpore upon the same pay you had in Sind ?—From the day I returned to India from England I received my full pay that I had been in receipt of on the Sind Frontier and up to the time I came to Baroda.

Was your appointment at Baroda one of superior emolument to that which you had left in Sind ?—It was.

And is it reckoned to be an appointment of superior importance to that in Sind ?—Yes.

Is the resolution of the 4th May a document which would be, in the ordinary course of business, communicated to the Gaekwar or any other native Prince ?—Certainly not.

By Serjeant Ballantine—The person I desired to know about was Borah Nooroodeen Meea Khan, medicine-seller to the Baroda Government, and he appears to have taken an affirmation before you in the early part of January 1874 ?—That is the same person.

Colonel Phayre then retired.

Meer Abdool Ali was called and affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity—I am Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali. I am employed at Bombay in the detective police force. I am inspector of the detective police there. I accompanied Mr Souter to Baroda on the 9th of December last. I have been in Baroda ever since, assisting Mr. Souter in the investigation of this case.

No cross-examination.

Gujanund Vithul, affirmed and examined by the Advocate-General, said—My name is Gujanund Vithul. I have the title of Rao Bahadoor from the Sirkar. I am a first-class police inspector at Ahmedabad. I have been employed on special duty under Mr. Souter in connection with the investigation of this poisoning matter. I came to Baroda on the 10th December, and have remained here ever since, with the exception of visiting Ahmedabad for a day or two during that interval. I remember the day on which His Highness the Gaekwar was placed under arrest. On that day I went to the old Haveli in company with Captain Jackson. I went at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. All round the Haveli I stationed guards on all four sides. I stationed sentries, and in all places where there was property, goods, and articles belonging to the Gaekwar Sircar, such places were sealed up. The jewel-room, and in fact all places were sealed up. Accounts and papers were also sealed up. The accounts and papers of the Kangee department were attached and sealed up. I sealed up the papers of the Kangee department in the presence of, I think, Captain Jackson and some of the people belonging to that place. Perhaps Damodhur Punt was also present. For the most part, the people employed there must have been there on that occasion.

Do you remember distinctly whether Damodhur Punt was there or not ?

Witness—I did a great deal of work that day, and therefore I cannot remember. These papers of the Kangee department remained under seal for two or three days, until they were brought up here to the Residency. I mean some of them were brought up. Even now, there are certain papers sealed up at the Haveli. The Kangee papers, the private papers, and old private papers, are even now under seal.

You say some of the papers at the Kangee were brought down here, under seal, from the Haveli ?—Yes. The dufter was sent for to this place.

And when you got this dufter, as you call it, to the Residency, what did you do ?—It was kept in a tent under a guard of policemen ; even now it is under a guard of police. The seals were broken in my presence. But I do not remember the day. Besides myself, Balwantrao and Madhowrao, carkoons belonging to the Kangee or private department, were present when these seals were broken. Mr. Souter was not present when these seals were broken, but he came afterwards. I do not remember if there was any one else. [Shown exhibits U 1, V 1, W 1, and X 1.] These four papers or daily accounts were amongst the papers in the dufter when the seals were broken at the Residency. Were these ink splotches upon them when the seals were upon them at the time they were taken out of the dufter ?—Yes, and it was in consequence of them that I showed these papers to Mr. Souter. I remember Damodhur Punt being arrested.

When did you first see him after his arrest ?—About fifteen or twenty days. When I saw him I had some conversation with him.

Tell us, as nearly as you can recollect, what passed between you.—I said to him, "If you give a correct, a true statement, to Colonel Pelly, you will get a pardon."

Sir Richard Mead thought the translation was not quite correct.

(Question repeated.)

Witness—I said to him "If you give a correct statement, if you tell all that is true, you will get a pardon from Colonel Pelly."

Mr. Melvill—He said, "Colonel Pelly will give you a pardon."

Mr. Advocate-General—Did you tell him anything more than that ?

Witness—I shewed him a section of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the granting of pardons, for his information, in order that he might know relating to the granting of a pardon. I further said, "Nanajee Vithul and others have confessed or acknowledged." (Interpreter—The word may be translated either way, my lord.) Afterwards Nanajee Vithul was made to stand outside the tent and he said, "I have declared everything that was true." (The translation of the last answer being objected to, the question was again put and the witness said—)Nanajee Vithul said "Whatever the matter was I have stated the whole truth." That was all Nanajee said ; he did not say anything further. Upon this Damodhur Punt said, "I will think about it and give you an answer regarding it." This occurred at about or near ten o'clock in the morning.

The Commission here adjourned for tiffin, it being then past 2 o'clock.

The Commission re-assembled after tiffin at 2-45 p. m.

The witness Gujanund Vithul was recalled and further examined by the Advocate-General.

You told me about your seeing Damodhur Punt in the morning, and showing him the section about pardon. When, after that, did you next see Damodhur Punt ?—I saw him about two or three hours after. He gave his deposition after Sir Lewis Pelly had given him a pardon. He was sent for to the tent, where I saw him.

What took place ?—Sir Lewis Pelly gave him a certificate.

Was Sir Lewis Pelly in the tent ?—Yes, he came to the tent.

And what happened thereupon ?—Mr. Richey took down his deposition there and then, in the same tent. He took it down in writing.

I know the witness Hemchund Futteychund.

When did you first see him in regard to this matter ?—I have seen him often.

Was it before or after Damodhur Punt had made his statement ?—Before.

About how long before ?—There is one circumstance connected with this.

Answer my question—about how long before Damodher Punt had made his statement ?—I saw him in connection with two matters.

When did you first see him in connection with this matter ? Never mind about two matters.—Very likely four or five days before Damodhur Punt made his statement.

Is there any truth in his statement that you caused him to make his statement by *zoolum* ?—That is false.

Is it true that you wrote down what you liked, and made him sign what you had so written down ?—That is false.

Is it true that you threatened to imprison him unless he put his signature to what you had written down ?—That is false.

Did you use any threats of any kind whatever to him in regard to his signing what you had taken down with a view to his giving evidence in this case ?—No threats whatever.

Is it true that you took forcible prossession of his books ?—I did not take forcible possession of them ; he produced his books with his own hand. Hemchund Futteychund's statement was taken before Mr. Souter. I was present when it was taken. I very well remember, after that statement had been made before Mr. Souter, that Hemchund was taken before Sir Lewis Pelly.

And in reference to his going before Sir Lewis Pelly, did you say to him that he must put his signature to the statement, and that if he said anything, Sir Lewis Pelly would imprison him ?—I did not say that—that is false.

Was any threat or compulsion whatever resorted to by you in order to induce him to sign his statement before Sir Lewis Pelly ?—No. (Witness shewn jumga nond exhibit A 2 and referred to the three entries, two relating to the diamonds sold to the Maharaja, and one to the ruby ring.)

Witness—There are three items regarding diamonds. None of those entries were written by my direction. I do not quite remember when it was I first saw that book. Hemchund brought it to me. Thos entries were in the book when Hemchund first brought it to me.

Have you caused, or allowed, any pages to be torn out, or new pages to be placed in that book ?—I did not do it, but it has been done here. It had been done before I saw that book. Before I saw the book, the alterations appeared in it, but no alterations had been made in it, since I first saw this book. Old leaves appear to have been removed, and new leaves appear to have been put in, at the end of the book. Any one who examines the book will find that to be the case. That is my opinion. I remember Nursoo, the jemedar, being apprehended. When he came to the Residency he was taken up by the orders of Mr. Souter. I do not remember who took him up ; it was not me ; but he was apprehended in my presence. The next day, after Nursoo was apprehended, he was confronted with Rowjee.

Tell us how that came about ?

I was sitting with Nursoo in the maidan, or plain, opposite the Residency, at the open space or plain in front of the Residency bungalow, and I was questioning about the particulars of this case.

Mr. Melvill [to Interpreter]—Did he say that he was sitting ?

Witness—Yes, I was sitting with him, and the Khan Sahib was also present, that is Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali was also present. I had given instructions to Rowjee. I said, "You should not say anything further than this—that you have stated everything connected with this case."

The President—Who was this said to ?

Witness—To Rowjee, and that was what Rowjee said when he came there ; and he added, "I have said up to this," pointing to his neck. (The witness imitated the action of Rowjee.) He did not say anything more than that. I did not say to Nursoo any of the particulars of what Rowjee had stated. It was in order that Nursoo might not know the particulars that Rowjee was cautioned in the manner I have mentioned. No other police officer that I know of, or to my knowledge, told Nursoo anything of what Rowjee had stated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—What you wanted was to elicit the truth merely ?—What ?

Why, about the case. When you confronted these people together, all you wanted was the truth ?—Yes, to elicit the truth.

Supposing Nursoo had denied everything, what then ?—If there was no further proof against him, he would have been released.

Do you mean to say that you would have released Nursoo ?—Yes, on receiving the sahib's permission or order.

Just tell me this—when you went to the Palace, you seized all the papers, as I understand ?—Yes.

Did Mr. Souter or any person in authority see the papers until after they had been in your hands for two days ?—At the time the seals were broken I saw them, and Mr. Souter also saw them.

That is not an answer to the question I put to you. Were the papers in your possession, and seen by you for two days before Mr. Souter saw them ?—When I examined these papers I showed them at that very time to Mr. Souter.

What do you mean by "that very time" ? Do you mean that he was present when you opened them ?—As soon as I noticed, I sent for Mr. Souter.

Oh, I see. Then, how long had you possession of the papers before Mr. Souter saw them ?—They were not in my possession, but they were under the guard of the police and the military.

My good friend, just understand me for a moment. You know you opened all these papers. How soon after you had opened all these papers, did Mr. Souter come ?—He came immediately, as soon as I noticed.

What do you mean by "immediately ?"—Ten minutes or fifteen minutes.

Now, just attend to me for a moment. You seized these papers ?—Yes.

How long was it, after you had seized these papers, that Mr. Souter saw them ?—What papers ? I should like to understand from you to what papers you refer.

I mean all the papers that you found in the Palace ?—The whole department of papers was sealed up at the Haveli.

I ask you how long after you had had possession of them whether they were sealed up or not ?—By "possession," do you mean the Residency seal, or what kind of possession ?

The President—I am not sure that he ever said he had possession of them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—After you had seized the papers, what became of them ?

Witness—What papers do you mean ? I should like to know that.

All the papers you seized in the Palace ?—I did not seize any papers at the Haveli, but they were left where they were, and they were sealed up.

You say they were left where they were, and were sealed up. Who had any access to them but yourself ?—Those papers that were under our seals, I could have access to them, or Captain Jackson could, if he chose.

Did that apply to all the papers ?—What "all papers" do you mean ?

All the papers that you had seized ?—During the

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time the papers were under attachment no one but myself and Captain Jackson could have had access to them.

And after you say you had examined for about a quarter of an hour, you sent for Mr. Souter?—I myself went to call Mr. Souter.

Exactly, that is after you had examined them?—As soon as I observed one obliteration with ink, I went and called Mr. Souter, and then the further examination took place, and everything else was discovered.

Now, what is it that you say is the falsification of these books, that have been put into your hand.—I will show it to you.

Let us hear what you have to say about it.—Some original accounts which were written in the book appear to have been removed.

Shew us now what you mean.

(Shews book.) Observe here, the previous writing is different from that one line.

What do you deduce or conclude from that?—And I have another reason.

But first of all tell us this reason. These leaves are apparently attached together, and are consecutive. Were they in that state when you seized them?—Yes, in the same state with the exception of being further soiled by handling since.

Yes, yes, but what is there in that entry that leads you to say that the book has been falsified?—Put it into my hand, and I will show it to you. If you will shew that line to anybody, he will tell you that it has been newly or recently written.

You charge that book with being false, and one of the reasons you give is that entry. Now explain that—That is not the only reason; there are other reasons which go to prove that.

What is there in that entry that is suspicious?—I don't know that there is any suspicion in this item. It was necessary to make alterations in another place.

Never mind, now look here——

Therefore the page that was——

Now, Mr. Gujanund, you selected or pointed out those leaves, when I asked you to point out your grounds for saying that there was a falsification of the books. Now, tell me what there is in it? (Witness begins to turn over the leaves.) Keep to that page, sir. You have selected that page yourself. Now, what is there in that page that is false?—I don't say that anything false has been inserted in this leaf here. I don't mean to say that; but this book has been altered in one place for the purpose of removing one account.

Mr. Melvill—This answer should have been thus translated:—"It was necessary to make this addition to cover an alteration in another place?"

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Now that is one of the places. Turn to the other which you say explains it. Take the book into your own hand.—You will please notice this. There are sets of leaves altogether, not torn and separate, and several of these leaves are torn. You will please count how many of these leaves are connected together, and how many are unconnected.

The Advocate-General (to Interpreter)—You did not give that answer quite right. As I understood him the witness said that this book is made up of a certain number of *jugs*, and he says if you look at that book it will be found that most of those *jugs* are not separate, but that those particular *jugs* are separate, and that they do not contain the proper number of pages.

(Interpreter asks the witness again.)

Witness—In the latter part, the leaves are not made up of the proper number of leaves sticking altogether as in the former part of the book—that is entire.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I want to know what is your suggestion? What do you say is the falsification?—The account regarding the diamonds has been altered.

But you have got the two entries which are quite according to your own wishes?—Those entries were made subsequently.

That is what I believe myself. What do you mean by being made subsequently?—The original page and date and entry were in another place, and that leaf has been removed.

First show us where the other leaf has been removed.—The page has been removed from the place where a number of leaves were together.

Be kind enough to shew me. You know what is your case. These diamonds were brought, you know, on the 6th and 7th, and you have that entry there.—There is an entry, but that entry has been subsequently made, the original entry has been removed.

Will you point out any portion of the book in which you say any page of the books has been removed that you suppose contained a preceding entry?

Witness points to book, and says "Sets of leaves here are torn."

Mr Serjeant Ballantine requested that the book should be handed to him. (That was done.) (To witness)—Just point out where the leaves have been removed on which you say there was originally an entry.

Witness—As to that place, I have not seen it, but my idea is that leaves have been removed from the place where the set of leaves has been torn.

The President (pointing to the book)—Is this the book in which you say the new leaves have been put in?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Yes. This is the book that Hemchund charged the police with having falsified, and with having obliged him to put in these entries, and this witness says that these entries are in reality substitutions for former entries.

The President—It seems to come to this that each party says that the other has made an alteration in the book.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—That is so. But this witness professes to say that there have been entries taken out, and what I understood him to indicate was that he was able to point out where that had been done.

[To witness]—You have asserted that entries or leaves have been expunged?

Witness—Yes.

Now, I require you to tell me your grounds for saying so, and to point out to me where these entries have been erased, or these leaves torn out?

Witness takes the book and says the pages have been removed from here.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine requested that the book might be handed to him, and after looking at the place pointed out by the witness he said. "This is the old affair. Why do you say that pages have been removed from here?

(Here the Interpreter marks his initials on the particular page for the purpose of identification.)

Witness—I will shew you. The previous writing is of a different character, and of a different ink, and when these leaves were removed fresh ink had to be used.

Mr. Melvill—What he said was simply that the ink in the old place was old, and in the new place new.

(Interpreter again asks the witness.)

Witness—There is a difference in the ink.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Do you say that the pages have been torn out there?—(to Interpreter) Give the date of the entries upon these pages.

Interpreter—Purtim Ashad Vad 14th, is the date of the first entry upon that leaf, that is the 12th July 1874.

And the date of the next page?—Tuesday, the first of second Ashad Sudh, 14th July.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Commission.) That, be it remembered, is the next consecutive entry in the book.

Cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine resumed.—Who is the head of the jewel department now in the Palace?

Witness—Gunputrao Madhowjee.

Does he happen to be a near relative of yours?—He is the father of my son's wife.

You don't misunderstand my questions at all, I see. Now, let me ask you, whether it has ever been suggested against you that you have made evidence upon former occasions?—What could I know of that?

You know that you have an interest in your own respectability. Have you been charged by judges with manufacturing evidence?—I do not know if any such charge has been brought or mentioned to me by a judge.

You never heard of such a charge being made by a judge upon the bench against you?—Not in all my life.

Just tell me—were you engaged in the Koth succession case?—Yes, I was.

And were you the principal policeman in it?—Yes, I investigated that case.

You conducted it, I suppose, and managed the witnesses?—I did the police part of the affair.

Was it originally brought before Mr. Coghlan?—I did not inquire into the case that was before Mr. Coghlan.

Do you mean that you were not the policeman in the case before Mr. Coghlan?—I was not the person who enquired into that case.

Were you the policeman who enquired into that case?—No, I was not concerned—that was not my district.

Do you mean to say that you were not the policeman engaged in the case under Mr. Richey? Now, take care what you say.—On one occasion I went with Mr. Richey to Koth.

Mr. Melvill—He says he went before Mr. Coghlan.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine wished that the Interpreter would give the whole answer.

Mr. Melvill (to Interpreter).—Ask the witness if he did not go with Mr. Richey before Mr. Coghlan.

(Question asked.) Witness—I did not go with Mr. Richey. (To Mr. Serjeant Ballantine)—If I understand your questions I shall be able to answer them satisfactorily.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Satisfactorily, perhaps, but you don't know to whom. Were you the policeman engaged in the case when it came before Mr. Coghlan at Ahmedabad?—I did not conduct the whole of the enquiry. I might have done one piece of work in connection with the case, and was principally sent for on that account.

Now, Mr. Gujanund, I can see that you are treating me with most utter unconcern. But were you not the principal policeman engaged in the case? You know I shall get it out of you yet.—I must know the particulars before I can answer.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to Interpreter)—Tell him that I don't mean to tell him the particulars. (To witness.)—Now, you know, Mr. Gujanund—now don't be modest, Mr. Gujanund, but tell me were you the principal policeman engaged at that time before Mr. Coghlan?—I was number one amongst all the policemen that went up in that case as a witness.

Do you mean by number one that you were the principal witness?—I was the person who had the largest salary among the policemen that were witnesses in that case.

What were you called at that time?—First-class police inspector.

Now, do you remember Mr. Coghlan saying "A disagreeable impression remains on my mind that the police had too much to do with getting up the evidence?"—I did not make any inquiries about the witnesses in that case at all.

The Advocate-General (to Interpreter)—What he says is that he had nothing to do in getting up the evidence in that case.

Serjeant Ballantine—But did Mr. Coghlan say that?—If Mr. Coghlan said so, he must have said it in his own office—and what do I know about that?

Do you know or not if he said that?—I cannot recollect everything. If anything concerns me, I might recollect it.

If it did not concern you, who were the police that it applied to?—The police who made inquiries in that matter.

And if that observation were made, you do not think it was applicable to you at all?—No, it does not apply to me. It applies to those who were concerned in making the inquiry.

There was a further inquiry connected with the Koth succession case, and just tell me whether the following applies to you. This is at a much later date. I think it was in 1873?—Very well.

Do you remember the case tried before Mr. Justice West?—Yes. I was not present at the trial.

But you were the policeman conducting it, were you not?—I was not there. I was concerned in the committal of the case before the magistrate.

Do you mean to say that you had nothing to do with the case tried before Mr. Justice West? Will you swear that?—I prepared that case here, but I was not present at the trial which took place before Mr. Justice West.

Do you know the ground in relation to the preparing of that case, Mr Justice West says, "The Government of Bombay, which seems to have taken much interest in the case, has plainly been imposed upon, for I have met with no other case in the course of my experience which bore plainer marks of falsehoods and fabrication?"—Yes. What is your question?

Do you know whether Mr. Justice West made these observations from the bench in delivering judgment?—I was not present. I have already told you. How can I tell you without having knowledge?

Do you not know or have you not heard that Mr. Justice West did make observations of that kind?—I may have heard of it, and I may not have heard of it. Mr. Justice West himself has been imposed upon by the defendants, and I have got proof of this lately which I am ready to produce before this Court, if the Court order me to do so.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—Between the the time that these papers were locked up and sealed in the Palace at the time of the Maharaja's arrest to the time you made your investigation of them at the Residency after breaking the seals, had you any access to these papers?—No. I did nothing with them.

How long had you been examining these papers at the Residency before you found this ink mark to which you called Mr. Souter's attention?—I do not quite remember.

About how long? Can you give me an approximate time?—Half an hour or an hour.

Were the carkoons whom you mentioned present during the whole of that time?—I was superintending, and it was through them that the examination was made.

Were they carkoons who had been employed in the Khangee department under the Gaekwar?—Yes. They examined, and I superintended.

As soon as you saw that ink mark you say you sent for Mr. Souter?—Yes.

And did he come in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour?—Yes, immediately.

(Shown books.) I understand you to say that these books are made up of a series of sets of pages which think you call *joogs*?—Yes.

How many pages are there in a joog?—There are six pages here in each joog.

How many perfect joogs are there? Are there not six of these joogs which are not split up?—Yes.

The book was handed to the President.

The Advocate-General explained that there were six joogs which were not split up above the sewing.

[A mark was placed at the sixth joog.]

Now, do not the unsevered joogs end at a place where the old ink ends and the new begins?

Serjeant Ballantine remarked that Hemchund Futtychund had never been examined about this portion of the book, although he was asked as to the termination of the book.

The Advocate-General [to Interpreter]—Put your pen where you placed your initials. That is at the end of the fifth joog is it not?

Witness—The five joogs are entire, and the last joog is entire, and the intermediate are not entire.

Does what you call the old ink and the new ink belong to the same entry or to different entries?—To the same.

The President thought that it would be better if experts were called to speak to the condition of the books.

The Advocate-General said it was his intention to call experts.

In the branch Koth succession case that was heard before Mr Coghlan were you concerned otherwise than as a witness?—I was not concerned in preparing the case; I was only a witness.

On the occasion when you went with Mr. Richey, where did you go to?—I went to Koth with Mr. Richey.

And your evidence was as to what passed on your visit to Koth with Mr. Richey?—Yes.

The Commission adjourned at 4-45 P. M.

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